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FATE OF BELGIUM WOULD HAVE BEEN DENMARK'S IN 1905

Penalty For Refusing To Join Russo-German Combine Against Britain

'VOW BEFORE GOD'

Kaiser's Duplicity Almost Incredible, Is Comment On Disclosures

ALGECIRAS RELIEF

Times Thinks Franco-Russian Friendship Saved World From The Plot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Further copies of the documents which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar are published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald this morning. The Kaiser quotes a Reuter telegram issued in July, 1905, announcing the forthcoming visit of the British fleet to the Baltic, which the Kaiser was of opinion was intended to frighten him.

In a subsequent telegram, the Kaiser complains of the coolness of his reception at Copenhagen and the distrust of the Danes of Germany, but thinks that the Danes are gradually reconciling themselves to the inevitability of the occupation of their country in case of war.

A telegram from the Kaiser to the Tsar, September 29, 1905, on the subject of the Russo-Japanese war, suggests that France had left Russia notoriously in the lurch, whereas Germany had helped her as far as possible. "That puts Russia morally under obligations to us."

Responsibility On Duma

In other telegrams, the Kaiser advised the Tsar to put the responsibility for peace negotiations on the Duma, so as to shield himself from the possible disastrous consequences.

The complete text of the telegrams has now been received. It shows that, after the meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar at Bjorkde, the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realisation of his scheme to declare the Baltic a closed sea, but, owing to the resistance of Denmark and the threatening attitude of Great Britain, the Kaiser decided, in 1905, in the event of war with Great Britain, to treat Denmark as he treated Belgium later, namely, to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies, in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join the secret Russo-German combination.

Incredible Duplicity

Altogether, the correspondence leaves an impression of almost incredible duplicity. The Kaiser concludes with a typical passage: "We have joined hands before God, who has heard our vows. What is signed is signed. God is our testator."

British and Allied newspapers feature the Tsar and Kaiser correspondence as throwing a lurid light on the poisonous methods of German international dealings and the appalling danger of autocrats controlling diplomacy in its completeness. The correspondence, which continued throughout 1905 and perhaps later, leaves one guessing why the plot failed, but it seems certain that it was owing to the growing rapprochement of France and Russia before and during the Algeciras Conference.

The Times says that this correspondence is a fresh proof of the Kaiser's insincerity. It points out that this was the man who furnished Great Britain with a plan of campaign against the Boers.

"Who can trust his honor or good faith. Yet it is on this rotten foundation that peace fanatics desire to build the future safety of the world."

U.S., French and British Ministers Advise China To Send Army to Europe

Military Chiefs Are To Decide; Boxer Indemnity Postponed and Tariff Raised to 5 Per Cent

(*From the Chinese Press*)

The American, French and British envoys at Peking are reported to have unofficially advised China to send troops to the European theaters of war. While the government is making every preparation in that direction, the actual participation of Chinese troops will not take place unless the military authorities of the country favor the measure.

In addition to the agreement by the Entente Powers to the postponement of the Boxer indemnity for five years, they have also agreed to an increase of the import tariff to five per cent. The cancellation of the treaty stipulation that no Chinese troops be allowed to pass through the settlements in Tientsin is also contemplated.

Up to Provinces

The Central Government has wired to all the provinces, asking for their views on the proposal to join the Entente Powers. The following questions were put to them:

1.—Is it necessary for China to join the Allies?

2.—Would it be more beneficial to China if it follows the example of the United States?

3.—Compare the advantages between the proposal to join the Allies conditionally and those to join them unconditionally.

4.—Would it be necessary for China to send troops to the front in case it does join them?

All answers must be in by Friday.

Application by German residents in Peking to go to Tientsin has been refused by the government.

Italy Withdraws Demand

Italy's demand for the extension of its settlement in Tientsin has been withdrawn unofficially in a verbal statement made by the Minister in Peking, he adding that he will bring the matter up again when the time for such a demand is more opportune. It is believed that the opposition of the majority of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking has caused the action of the Italian diplomat.

Drastic measures will be resorted to to acquire the arms and munitions from the Teuton troops at Peking, according to the decision of the Cabinet Tuesday. A note to that effect will be handed to the Dutch Minister.

The government has ordered all provinces to send a representative each to Europe to watch operations on the various fronts.

Appeal to America

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to the United States, to request the American Government to withdraw its order prohibiting the exportation of iron.

A commercial treaty between China and Switzerland has been drafted by Chang Chung-hsian, Minister to Tokio, and the Swiss Minister there. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not yet decided whether China should send a Minister or a Charge d'Affaires.

The Peking administration has decided to hold a financial conference at the Capital October 1, for the improvement of the monetary system.

The Ministry of War has requested the government to decorate all the officers, Chinese as well as foreign, who were instrumental in effecting the extradition of General Ting Hwai from Shanghai to Peking.

Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Communications, will be sent on a special mission to Japan.

Four battalions of the army of Ni Shih-chung stationed at Anking mutinied yesterday and killed their commander, Li Liang-chen, according to reports to the offices of the local Chinese Press. Ni sent Colonel Ma Li-kai to the scene immediately to suppress the revolt.

LAWYER'S 'AD' CAUSES INJUNCTION PETITION

Spanish Attorney To Be Asked To Explain Insertion Of Wrong Name

Mr. John Hays, of the law firm of Ellis and Hays, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday and asked an injunction to restrain a Spanish lawyer named Reyes from inserting advertisements in the Chinese press misleading people into the belief that these came from the firm of Ellis and Hays.

Appearing before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Waung, Mr. Hays said that in last Saturday's issue of the Sin Wan Pao an advertisement appeared purporting to come from a Chinese interpreter and containing the name of the firm Mr. Hays represented and the one in which the late Mr. Francis Ellis was a partner. Investigation showed that the interpreter was one Vi Pien-king and that he was employed by Mr. Reyes. Mr. Hays said that he had called on Mr. Reyes and he had explained that it must have been a mistake in the advertisement and that the pronunciation of the name "Ellis and Reyes" was very similar to that of "Ellis and Hays."

Mr. Reyes was not in court but the interpreter testified that he had been instructed to insert the advertisement by his employer in order to get business. Assessor Byrne said that the advertisement, which was a touting advertisement, was a reflection on the applicant's firm and that the Registrar would be instructed to order Mr. Reyes to appear next Friday and give an explanation for using the name as he did.

The Weather

Cloudy, but still rather fine and hot weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.4 and the minimum 78.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.8 and 73.4.

107 SAILORS KILLED, 86 WOUNDED IN AIR RAID

Chatham Barracks Bombed with Disastrous Result; London Is Again Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—A British official communique reports:—"Six aeroplanes participated in the raid last night. They proceeded as far as Chatham and dropped bombs in the Isle of Thanet, Sheerness and Chatham area. There were no army casualties, but one civilian was killed and six injured.

"The material damage done was slight. Our machines went up and our anti-aircraft guns fired on the raiders, but without result.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty reports that, during the raid, 107 naval ratings were killed and 86 wounded."

Another account says: The air raid last night involved the heaviest non-civilian losses of any raid yet. It has not been stated officially where the naval ratings were killed or injured, but unofficial reports mention that the naval barracks at Chatham were struck, involving serious loss of life.

Apparently the raiders were over the coast for a considerable time. It was a clear moonlight night.

Messages in connection with the raid last night on the south-east coast say that several heavy thuds were heard in Kent, some miles inland, at midnight and the air resounded with the noise of aircraft engines. Some of the bombs dropped on the 2nd were very heavy and made craters forty feet wide.

The Germans seem to be developing new aeroplane tactics. Their harvest-moon raids are not confined to the south-east coast, for correspondents report similar raids in Flanders.

London, September 5.—A British official communique reports:—"A considerable number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at eleven o'clock last night and dropped bombs in a number of places. Some machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped. No reports of the damage have yet been received."

Draft Tests Begin in New York

Physical examinations of candidates for the first conscript army were begun in New York City July 30 by Exemption Board No. 145, with headquarters in the College of the City of New York.

Joseph Bragard, twenty-one, of No. 301 West One Hundred and Forty-Seventh street, was the first man from New York City to be pronounced acceptable physically for the new army.

Wilson's Note Gives Lead To Demand By Deputy In Reichstag

Erzberger To Call For Responsible Government And Choice By Alsace-Lorraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 3.—It is reliably stated that President Wilson's reply to the Pope's Peace Note has profoundly impressed German political circles and it is expected that, at the next meeting of the Reichstag, Herr Erzberger will demand the immediate installation of a Government responsible to the Reichstag and also propose that the allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine shall be decided by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and also general disarmament after the war.

PACIFIST MOREL JAILED AFTER GUILT ADMITTED

Pamphlet Was An Attempt To Vindicate Germany, Is Comment Of Magistrate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Mr. E. D. Morel, Secretary of the Union of Democratic Control, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Morel pleaded guilty to the charge and offered to undertake not to repeat the offence. The magistrate declared that the offence was a very serious one and described one of the pamphlets as being an attempt to vindicate Germany.

Attempts To Seduce Rumania Are Foiled

People Proof Against Both German And Russian Agents; Full Of Courage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that frequent attempts made by Russians and Germans to seduce the Rumanian army and to incite the peasants to revolt and seize the land have utterly failed. The Rumanians remain absolutely loyal, full of courage and determined to continue the struggle at all costs.

The Russian reserves have filled up the gaps due to the defection of the Russian Divisions at Focsany. The King and Crown Prince of Rumania are still at Jassy, but the Queen of Rumania has gone to Kherson.

ADMIRAL SLADE RETIRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—Admiral Sir Edmond Slade has been retired, at his own request, in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

British Line Is Advanced North-East Of St. Julien; French Also Break Thro'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We advanced our line north-eastward of St. Julien and made a successful raid northward of Lens. We drove off raiders south-westward of La Bassee.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—"We threw out the British troops who penetrated our line north-westward of Lens. We bombed Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Ramsgate. Yesterday we shot down 12 airmen and two balloons.

Paris, September 4.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported:—Our fire smashed up an attack made in the region of Hurtebise Farm by detachments of the enemy, which suffered heavy losses without obtaining any results. Our reconnaissances penetrated an enemy salient east of Sapignuelles, yesterday, by surprise and killed or captured the garrison, after a lively engagement.

We made an important raid on both sides of the Souain to Sommepy road, in the Champagne, yesterday evening. We penetrated the enemy's front line on a front of 800 meters, destroyed a great many gas-tanks, blew up dugouts and brought back forty prisoners, four machine-guns, a trench-mortar and much material.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, Calais, the region of Luneville and north of Nancy. Several persons were killed or injured at Calais, but the damage done was insignificant.

French aeroplanes dropped 15½ tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes, bivouacs and railway stations, including Cambrai and Metz, causing important damage. Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down.

The communique this evening stated that there has been great artillery activity in the region of Laffaux Mill, between Cerny and Allies and on both banks of the Meuse.

U. S. Troops At Verdun

Washington, August 22.—American ambulance men and aviators played stellar roles in the successful French offensive at Verdun, according to despatches which have just been received from American army headquarters. The message states that American ambulance men were first at Verdun, rescuing the wounded under fire and were highly praised by the military authorities for their courage and efficiency.

The American aviators also participated in the battle, flying low and using their machine-guns against the German infantry. They have been commended for conspicuous courage in action.

It is also stated that, among the captured stores and supplies, a considerable amount of South American canned goods were found, showing that the Germans have been receiving food supplies from that source.

N. ZEALAND WAR LOAN MUCH OVER-SUBSCRIBED

More Than £16,000,000 Already Received Towards First Instalment Of £12,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, September 4.—The first instalment of £12,000,000 for the war loan has been heavily over-subscribed, the subscriptions already totalling over £16,000,000.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Sept. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 15
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador....Sept. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30

Reverse British Labor Support Of Stockholm

Overwhelming Vote Is Against Sending Delegates; Henderson Changes Views

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool has decided, by 2,849,000 votes to 91,000, against sending representatives to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm at the present time.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has issued a statement in which he expresses his agreement with the decision of the Trade Union Congress not to send representatives to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm. He says that the failure of Allied Socialists at their recent conference to reach within a measurable distance of agreement rendered reconsideration of the whole position in connection with the Stockholm Conference inevitable.

An international conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between the different sections of one nation and the different Allied nations would not only be harmful, but might be disastrous.

RIGA LOSS DUE TO MAXIMALISTS WHO UNDERMINED ARMY

Loyalists Charge To 'Marseillaise'; Beaten Back By Re-inforcements

CITY IS BATTERED

Garrison Still Retreating While Germans Bombard Coast Villages

TAKE VALDENDODE

'Onward, With God!' Kaiser Cables To Leopold, Captor Of Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 4.—A Russian official communique reports:—We evacuated Riga, yesterday morning, blowing up the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina and the bridges. Our retirement continues north-eastward. The enemy's troops are now shelling the villages along the coast of the Gulf of Riga.

In the direction of Ikskul, the enemy dislodged our troops on the Great Jaegel, penetrated our positions on a front of thirteen versts and occupied Valdendode. We are retiring northward. Measures have been taken to re-adjust our front.

Other Russian Reverses

Our troops failing to withstand the pressure of the enemy in the region of Mildep, Rybnak and Kranzem, we retired north-eastward.

An attack against Riga had been anticipated for a considerable time and the evacuation of the principal offices and institutions had been already carried out. This decision was owing to the fact that bodies of troops on the northern front could not be depended upon, they having been, as elsewhere, contaminated by the international Maximalist propaganda.

The German offensive began on the 1st, with a six-hour bombardment with asphyxiating shells and gas-waves. Then the enemy threw their first pontoons across the Dvina. Some were destroyed by the Russian batteries, but the Germans ultimately obtained a footing on the opposite bank.

Loyalists Fight Well

Subsequently, bitter fighting occurred, the loyal Russian troops counter-attacking, singing "The Marseillaise" and headed by their flag-carriers. The enemy brought up re-inforcements during the night-time, whereupon the Russians withdrew northward.

The German artillery has seriously damaged the town. The attack was not accompanied by naval operations. The news has depressed the inhabitants of Petrograd and prices on the Bourse fell considerably.

Demoralisation Only Explanation

London, September 4.—No attempt is made to minimise the capture of Riga, but it is pointed out that the disaster is entirely due to the demoralisation of the Russian troops who abandoned the strong Dvina line practically without firing a shot. All the country south of the Dvina for many miles up the river has already been evacuated.

It remains to be seen whether the Germans can make full use of Riga as a base, as the Russian navy may be able to seriously interfere with their convoys.

German Report

A German official communique reports:—"The Russians evacuated the bridgehead westward of the Dvina. We stand before the mouth of the Dvina. Riga is ablaze at many points.

"In a bitter struggle, we overcame strong Russian forces on both sides of the Great Jaegel. We took thousands of prisoners and 150 guns. We captured a hill south-eastward of Czernowitz."

'Onward, With God!'

Amsterdam, September 4.—The Kaiser has telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Riga, congratulations on the "fine success due to your far-seeing leadership and steel-hard will to victory. Onward, with God!"

TWO CHINESE ACCUSED OF PASSPORT FORGERY

Printing Manager Charged With Counterfeiting; Kindler's Name Brought In

An echo of the forged passport cases of last June sounded in the Mixed Court yesterday when two Chinese, one said to be the wealthy manager of a Foochow Road printing business, were charged with forging and counterfeiting such documents. Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Waung heard the charges.

The case implicates the Austrian Kindler, whose name figured in the Ettinger case, and who is now under arrest, charged with complicity in the attack on the Austrian Consulate.

The defendants in the present case are Yeu Zung-tsai, the manager, and Tseu Dau-tsz, an elevator attendant at 3 Kiukiang Road, alleged to have been formerly in the employ of Kindler. The charge is that the accused forged and counterfeited certain passports some time between the first of February and the first of March, 1916.

Detective Sergeant Givens gave evidence of the arrest of the men. Tseu, he said, was charged in the court on Monday and remanded. He was arrested at No. 3 Kiukiang Road where he was an elevator attendant. He had formerly been in the employ of a man named Kindler and had assisted in the business. Yeu was ordered arrested because it was alleged that he had certain chops for the forged documents, made on the instructions of Kindler.

Mr. Frank W. Hadley appeared for Yeu and applied for bail for his client. This was opposed by the police. Mr. Hadley said that it was not possible for the police to prove the charge against the accused, that he had known of the charge for several days and could easily have absconded if he had wanted to do so instead of giving himself up, as he did yesterday morning. He was a responsible man, a managing partner in a printing business worth $100,000 and a bail of $1,000 should be acceptable.

Detective Sergeant Givens asked that the case be remanded until Friday when Mr. Newman would appear for the prosecution.

"Is it the contention that the passports were printed in the accused's places?" asked Assessor Byrne.

"That is my case," said Sergeant Givens.

"There is no proof that he printed the passports," objected Mr. Hadley.

"The police allege that he has taken a chance in this risky business," replied the Assessor. "It is a very serious offense and bail will be fixed at $20,000 cash."

Later at Mr. Hadley's further request this was reduced to cash security at $10,000 and the second man was remanded in custody until Friday.

It will be remembered that in the Ettinger case the forged Spanish passport which Ettinger had in his possession at the time of his arrest was alleged to have been made by Kindler. Ettinger was discharged, but certain startling disclosures during the hearing of the case resulted in the deportation of Joseph Rothman, said to have been carrying on blackmailing schemes against German and Austrian subjects.

TYNESIDE SPEEDING-UP ON SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Masters And Men Making Agreement For Acceleration And Conserving Man-Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—A committee of employers and men working in the shipyards on the Tyne has been formed to accelerate ship-building and to avoid wastage of man-power.

Canadian Dynamiter Takes His Own Life

Surrounded by Police, Anti-Conscriptionist Agitator Leduc Commits Suicide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, September 4.—Leduc, one of the anti-conscriptionist agitators who exploded a charge of dynamite at Lord Athelstan's residence, committed suicide when surrounded by the police. He was well connected, but a drug victim.

Big Anaconda Copper Mines Close Down

Butte, Montana, August 26.—The Anaconda mines and smelter have been closed down and the Great Falls mine will follow the same course on Tuesday. This action on the part of the operators is a result of the labor troubles which were engineered by the I. W. W.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

Building First of Great Air Fleet

At an unidentified factory on Long Island the first of the great air fleet which Uncle Sam is to build is under construction. This photograph shows a workman putting on the big star which will identify American airplanes when over the fighting lines.

Rhine-Danube Canal Construction Agreed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 4.—The King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announced that the construction of the Rhine-Danube Canal had been agreed upon. It will be navigable for vessels of 1,200 tons.

Pay France Homage By Trade Privilege

Britain Recognises Services By Permitting Unrestricted Exchange Of Imports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 4.—The French and British Governments have agreed not to restrict the exchange of imports, with specified exceptions. Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the British Government had consented to this as homage to France's valor and heroism, which have been of immeasurable service to the Allies.

Russian Government Will Banish Gourko

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 4.—It is reported that the Government has decided to banish General Gourko.

British Register 63 Ships In Six Weeks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Lloyd's Register shows that 63 new British ships, mostly of large tonnage, have been added to the Register within six weeks.

Peru Is Ready To Break With Germany

Washington, August 24.—Despatches received here from Lima, Peru, indicate that that nation is now ready to break with Germany, thus aligning herself with a majority of the South and Central American Republics.

City of Athens Sunk Thro' Master's Folly

Certificate Suspended Because He Ignored Instructions Of The Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town (Delayed).—The s.s. City of Athens (5,604 tons, G. Smith and Sons, Glasgow) from New York, was sunk on August 10 when carrying a full cargo and 97 passengers, of whom 17 were drowned. The court of inquiry found that her sinking was due to striking a mine and has ordered the Captain's certificate to be suspended for six months. The crew numbered 115, mostly Lascars.

The court of inquiry found that the disaster was due to the Captain ignoring the Admiralty's instructions.

Two terrific explosions occurred forward on the afternoon of the 10th. There was no panic and the launching of the boats was carried out in a very orderly manner, women and children receiving first care. Seven boats cleared away safely. The steamer sank an hour later.

The dense volumes of smoke caused by the explosion were witnessed from the shore and a salvage-boat was immediately despatched to the spot. After a vain search, it was about to return, late at night, when it sighted six boats and took their occupants on board.

The seventh boat was subsequently found waterlogged, with seven of the original complement missing. The survivors, when rescued, were sitting waist-deep in water, absolutely exhausted.

The dead include the Rev. and Mrs. Duckworth and six of their children and Miss Robinson, bound for Bombay. Among the passengers were a number of American missionaries bound for Central and East Africa to replace the German missionaries.

A later message states that the sea was calm at the time of the explosion, but a south-easter sprang up and the water quickly became very choppy. The Lascars were paralysed with fear and the whites had to do all the baling out. They sang hymns as the darkness descended at 6 o'clock.

The salvage-boat arrived at 9 in the evening. The horrors of the situation were increased by a shoal of sharks following the boats.

Three hundred bags of mail despatched from New York on July 12 were lost.

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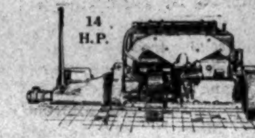

14 H.P.

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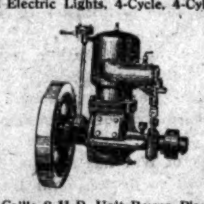

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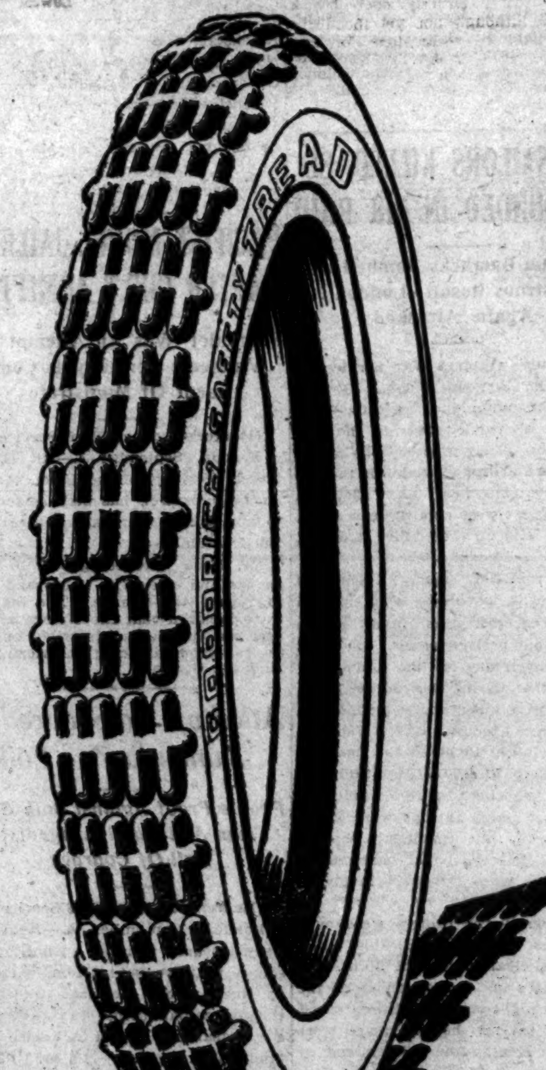

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Invasion Of Belgium Was Long Planned By The German Staff

Kaiser's Message Reveals Flimsy Basis Upon Which Claim That France Intended To Force Border Was Built

By James W. Gerard

American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917.

When the German Emperor in my presence indited his letter to President Wilson of August 10, 1914, he asked that I cable it immediately to the State Department and that I simultaneously give it to the press. As I have already stated, I cabled the document immediately to the State Department at Washington, but I withheld it from publication.

My interview with the Emperor was in the morning. That afternoon a man holding a high position in Germany sent for me. I do not give his name because I do not wish to involve him in any way with the Emperor, so I shall not even indicate whether he is a royalty or an official. He said:

"You had an interview today with the Emperor. What happened?"

I told of the message given me for the President which was intended for publication by the Emperor. He said: "I think you ought to show the message to me; you know the Emperor is a constitutional Emperor and there was once a great row about such a message."

Belgium Neutrality Violated

I showed him the message, and when he had read it he said: "I think it would be inadvisable for us to have this message published, and in the interest of good feeling between Germany and America. If you cable it ask that publication be withheld."

I complied with his request, and it is characteristic of the President's desire to preserve good relations that publication was withheld. Now, when the two countries are at war; when the whole world, and especially our own country, has an interest in knowing how this great calamity of universal war came to the earth, the time has come when this message should be given out, and I have published it by permission.

This most interesting document in the first place clears up one issue never really obscure in the eyes of the world—the deliberate violation of the neutrality of Belgium, whose territory "had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds." The very weak excuse is added that "news" had "been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium"—not even a pretense that there had ever been any actual violation of Belgium's frontier by the French prior to the German invasion of that unfortunate country. Of course, the second excuse, that the King of the Belgians had refused free passage to the Emperor's troops under guarantee of his country's freedom, is even weaker than the first. It would, indeed, inaugurate a new era in the intercourse of nations if a small nation could only preserve its freedom by at all times on request granting free passage to the troops of a powerful neighbor on the march to attack an adjoining country.

When, on the evening of August 3, 1914, Von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, presented to the French government the German declaration of war, that document stated that the German civil and military authorities have reported a certain number of definite acts of hostility committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have clearly violated the neutrality of Belgium in flying over the territory of this country. One of them tried to destroy structures near Wesel; others have been seen in the region of Eifel; another has thrown bombs on the railway near Karlsruhe and Nurnberg.

Germany Would Crush Nations

"I am charged, and I have the honor to make known to your Excellency that in the presence of these aggressions the German Empire considers itself in state of war with France by the act of this latter Power." But when the German Emperor, on August 10, wrote his personal explanation for President Wilson he made no mention of this alleged violation of the neutrality of Belgium by the French, but wrote that neutrality "had to be violated by the Germans "on strategical grounds."

And, aside from the violation of Belgian neutrality, what would have become of England and of the world if the Prussian autocracy had been left free to defeat—one by one—the nations of the earth? First would come the defeat of Russia and Servia by Austria and Germany and the incorporation of a large part of Russia in the German Empire. German influence would be predominant in Russia and all the vast resources of that great empire at the command of Germany. All the fleets in the world could uselessly blockade the German coasts if Germany possessed the limitless riches of the empire of the Romanovs.

The German army, drawing for reserves on the teeming populations of Russia and Servia, would never know defeat. And this is not idle conjecture—mere dreaming in the realm of possibilities—because the Russian revolution has shown us how weak and tottering in reality was the dreaded power of the Tsar.

Russia beaten and half digested, France would have been an easy prey, and England, even if then joining France in war, would have a far different problem to face if the U-boats were now sailing from Cherbourg and Calais, from Brest and Bordeaux, on the mission of piracy and murder. And then our turn and that of Latin America. The first attack not on us, but on South or Central America—at some point to which it would be as difficult for us to send troops to help our neighbors as it would be for Germany to attack.

Saved Americas From Prussian Heel

Remember, that in Southern Brazil nearly 400,000 Germans are sustained, as found out, in their devotion to the Fatherland by annual grants of money, for educational purposes, from the imperial treasury in Berlin.

It was not without reason that at this interview, when the Kaiser wrote his message to the President, he said that the coming in of England changed the whole situation and would make the war a long one. The Kaiser talked rather despondently about the war. I tried to cheer him up by saying the German troops would soon enter Paris, but he answered: "The English change the whole situation; an obstinate nation, they will keep up the war. It cannot end soon."

It was the entry of England in the war, in defense of the rights of small nations, in defense of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium, which saved the world from the harsh dominion of the conquest-hungry Prussians and, therefore, saved as well the two Americas and their protecting doctrine of President Monroe.

Hollweg's War Explanation

The document, which is dated August 10, 1914, supersedes the statement made by the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in his speech before the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, in which he gave the then official account of the entrance into the war of the Central Empires. Because the text of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech and the imperial letter to President Wilson will be studied and compared by all future historians of the war, I give below the chief part of the Chancellor's version of the facts that accompanied the German declaration of war. It will be noted that Von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted that France began the war in the sentence reading: "There were bomb-throwing fliers, cavalry patrols, invading companies in the Reichsland, Alsace-Lorraine. Thereby France, although the condition of war had not yet been declared, had attacked our territory." But the Emperor makes no mention of this fact, of supreme importance if true, in his writing to President Wilson six days later. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's account is as follows:

"* * * Gentlemen, a series of documents, composed in the rush of events, is in your hands. Allow me to place before you the facts which characterise our attitude.

From the very beginning of the Austrian conflict we strove and worked toward the end that this trouble remain confined to Austria-Hungary and Servia. All Cabinets, especially that of England, take the same stand; only Russia declares that she must have a word in the decision of this conflict. Therewith the danger of European entanglements arises. As soon as the first authentic reports of the military preparations in Russia reached us we declared in a friendly but emphatic manner in St. Petersburg that war measures and military preparations would force us also to prepare, and that mobilisation is closely akin to war.

Emperor In Role of Mediator

Russia asserts in what is an apparently friendly manner that she is not mobilising against us. In the meantime England tries to mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburg, in which she is warmly supported by us. On July 28 the Kaiser telegraphed the Tsar, asking him to consider that Austria-Hungary has the right and that it is her duty to defend herself against Servian intrigues, which threaten to undermine her existence. The Kaiser called the attention of the Tsar to their common monarchical interests with regard to the Serajevo outrage, and asked him personally to support him in order to establish harmony between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

At about the same hour in which this telegram was sent the Tsar asked the Kaiser for his support and requested him to advise Vienna to be moderate in its demands. The Kaiser assumed the role of mediator. Hardly had he begun his activity when Russia mobilised its entire fighting force against Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary, however, had mobilised only those army corps which were directed against Servia; in the north there were only two army corps, and these far from the Russian border.

Mobilisation By Russia

The Kaiser immediately called the attention of the Tsar to the fact that this mobilisation of his forces against Austria-Hungary made his position as mediator difficult or absolutely impossible. In spite of this we continued our mediatorial activities in Vienna, going to the utmost limits of consistency with the terms of our federal treaty. During this time Russia again spontaneously assured us that her military preparations were not directed against us.

The thirty-first of July arrived. In Vienna the decision was to be made. In the meantime we had succeeded with our negotiations in reaching a point where Vienna resumed intercourse with St. Petersburg, which for some time had been discontinued; but before the final decision was reached in Vienna the news arrived that Russia had mobilised its entire fighting force, which meant also against us.

The Russian government, which from repeated admonitions knew what mobilising on our borders meant, did not notify us of this mobilisation and gave us absolutely no explanation. Not until the afternoon of July 31 did the Kaiser receive a message from the Tsar in which he assured him that the attitude of his army was not hostile toward us.

However, the mobilisation against us on the Russian border was on the night of July 31 already in full progress. While we, at the request of Russia, were mediating in Vienna, the Russian army appeared on our long, almost entirely open border. France, although not yet mobilising, was making preparations for war. And we, up to this point, had intentionally not then called a single soldier of the reserve for the sake of European peace.

Should we continue to wait with patience until the Powers by which we are surrounded chose the moment for attack? To expose Germany to this danger would have been criminal! Therefore, on July 31, we demanded that Russia demobilise, this being the only measure which could save the peace of Europe. The Imperial Ambassador receive, furthermore, the order to declare to the Russian Government that in case they did not comply with our demands they should consider that a state of war exists.

French Charged With Invasion

The Imperial Ambassador performed this mission. Up till the present we have not learned Russia's answer to this demand. Telegraphic reports concerning it have not yet reached us, although the wire still transmits less important messages. Therefore, on August 1, at 5 o'clock, when the appointed period of grace was long past, the Kaiser considered it necessary to mobilise.

At the same time we had to make sure of the position France would take. To our direct question whether in case of a German-Russia war she would remain neutral, France answered that she would do what she had to do in her own interests. That was an evasive if not a negative answer to our question.

In spite of this the Kaiser gave the order that the French border should be respected. The command was strictly enforced, with a single exception. France, which mobilised simultaneously with us, declared that she would respect a zone of ten kilometers from the border. And what happened in reality? There were bomb-throwing flyers, cavalry patrols, invading companies in the Reichsland, Alsace-Lorraine. Thereby France, although the condition of war had not yet been declared, had attacked our territory.

Concerning the French complaints in regard to violations of the border, I have received from the Chief of the General Staff the following report: Only one offense has been committed. Contrary to an emphatic order, a patrol of the Fourteenth Army Corps, led by an officer, crossed the border on August 2. They apparently were killed. Only one man returned. However, long before the crossing of the border French flyers were dropping bombs in southern Germany, and at Schluchtpass the French troops had attacked our border troops.

Necessity Recognises No Law

Until the present our troops have confined their activity to the protection of our borders. They are now on the defense, and necessity recognises no law.

Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory. This is contrary to international law. The French government has declared in Brussels they will respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as she respects the opponent. We knew, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we, however, could not, because French invasion in our lower Rhine flank would have proved fatal.

So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached. Who like we are fighting for the highest must only consider how victory can be gained."

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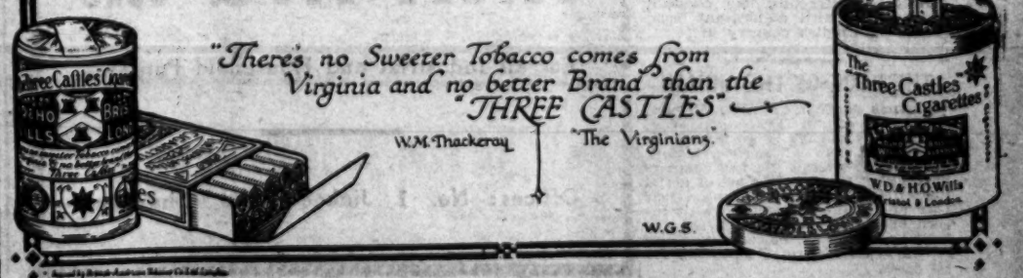

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IN THE NIGHT

In The Night. By R. Corell Barnes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1.25 (gold).

A brief foreword by the author, an English soldier, gives an interesting account of why and how he wrote this story about a mysterious crime and the solution of its problem. He says: "This tale of mystery must be regarded as a diversion from war, a word which does not occur in its pages. It was planned in a base hospital in France, and written during recovery at home; if it serves to interest for an hour or two those similarly placed and those still in the trenches, its existence is amply justified."

The mystery of the story is, who killed Sir Roger Benterton, who was found by his secretary, in the middle of the night, lying dead in the hall of his country home with his head smashed in. The inspector figured out that the assailant either was let in from the outside and let out again or that the deed was done by some one inside the house. The house contained, besides the servants, the dead man's secretary, his wife, their daughter and another young woman, the daughter's intimate friend. This young woman, Miss Temple, develops considerable ability in the way of keen observation, analysis of facts and their synthesis into theory, so that she gives the inspector a great deal of assistance. The author has worked out his theme ingeniously, developing various theories to account for the crime and find the guilty person, and finally, when he nears the end, providing a double climax of surprises before the mystery is finally solved. He always plays with the reader also, spreading all the evidence out plainly, so that the reader can formulate his own theories, check up those of the detectives and Miss Temple, and indulge as he reads whatever tendencies he may have for detective work. Those who enjoy detective stories will find it an interesting tale, carefully worked out, with a pleasant background of English country life.

THE BOOK OF THE AIRMAN

Francis A. Collins's "The Airman: His Conquests in Peace and War" (Century Company) is an interesting compilation out of science, history and the day's news. It has chapters on training the tyro, the art of aerial navigation, types of aeroplanes, their cost and up-keep, together with record of flights; methods of use for hunting, exploring, business, pleasure or war. There are illustrations for all cases.

'A STUDENT IN ARMS'

War Thoughts And Sketches Of Donald Hankey Make a Second Volume

A second series of "A Student in arms" by the late Donald Hankey, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., will be read with the greater interest by reason of a brief sketch of his life by his sister Hilda.

What has drawn to this heroic youth the attention of so many people all the world about is that he sought to reconcile the cruelty and stupidity of the war and wars with the benevolence of God, and sought in men the best and not the worst. Not alone in this, to be sure, but many of British stock are less frank in saying and writing the great discovery and rather prefer to read their own thoughts in the words of another.

Hardened to bestiality, Hankey took it for granted; and "since then I have been discovering human goodness, which is far more satisfactory; and, oh, I have found it." This was the spirit that could advise his men, "If wounded, 'Blighty;' if killed, the Resurrection." And that could lead them over the top, unshrinking, to death.

Students of coincidence will find in "The Potentate" a curious parallel to Barrie's "Der Tag." When Hankey wrote the sketch, Barrie's play had not been made public. But "Don't Worry" is the well remembered masterpiece of the collection.

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THE INNER DOOR

The Inner Door. By Alan Sullivan. With frontispiece. The Century Company. $1.35 (gold) net.

Kenneth Landon was one of those young men who seem destined to tread some especial and well-marked road of life. And his, it appeared, was to be an exceedingly smooth and agreeable road. His father was, so everybody thought, comfortably well off, and he himself was engaged to beautiful Sylvia Percival, only child and heiress of the late James Percival, founder and owner of the Consumers' Rubber Company and its big factory. But in his will her father had directed that Sylvia was to go abroad and visit some relatives; so they decided that she should devote a year to this visit before they were married. And during that year of her absence many things happened.

First came the financial ruin of Mr. Landon, Sr., and Kenneth's discovery that his unpractical father had quite innocently made himself the object of some very ugly suspicions—suspicions which also attached themselves to Kenneth, though of course most unjustly. Then presently a chain of events led to Kenneth's employment, under an assumed name, in the great factory of which Sylvia was the sole owner. What, he thought, could be better or more to the point than that her future husband should have a real, inside knowledge of the factory, its problems of management and of labor? He went to board with Jacob Sohmer, the huge, flaxen-haired, philosophical Dane, his active wife and buxom daughter Greta. Slowly he began to acquire, under the tutelage of Sohmer and of his daily work, knowledge and understanding of a kind he had not expected. Next came the long-awaited strike, then Landon discovered the woman he really loved, and made deliberate choice of a road very unlike the one which he had apparently been destined to tread.

There is a good deal that is interesting in the novel, particularly in the account of the events leading up to the strike, and the strike itself. The arrival of the efficiency expert, and the men's irritation over certain of the changes he makes, especially the dull anger of Erickson when the occasional trips to the repair shop which had somewhat broken the monotony of his long day, are stopped, bear the stamp of reality. But the author's mouthpiece, Sohmer, "A Dane—a workman—a leader! Yes, but what else?" that else being, it is implied, something scarcely human, is a sort of half-mythical figure whose long speeches become rather tiresome. The excessively frank Greta, whose bosom was "a pillow for the weary," never grows real, and the prominence given to these two injures the effectiveness as a whole of the author's picture of the factory and the workers. Although it is with Sohmer and his daughter that Mr. Sullivan's sympathies evidently lie, he has been done much better work in his sketches of pretty, pleasure-hungry Sylvia, her relations, the Percivals, and the delightful old Comtesse.

The scene shifts from the small Canadian City of Brunton, where the factory is located, to Mentone, for part of the novel is given over to the history of Sylvia's experiences, though it is Kenneth Landon who is always the central character. Some of the descriptions of Mentone and of Monte Carlo are gracefully written, and the style is generally good.

GOOD ST. JOHN AS A LOVER

In an introduction signed "M. I. A." to "The Love Letters of St. John" (Mitchell Kennerley), it is suggested that the papers transcribed to make the book were left by an old priest dying in the mountains of Northern Tuscany. As well that explanation as any.

Ostensibly, it is a correspondence between John and Antione, one of the Greek hetaerae, which is spread before us in translation. Letters on the one side reveal a lady of impulse and passion. To her torrid writings the evangelist replies in placidly affectionate modifications of his better known epistles.

If there was an old priest who handed these letters down from Tuscany he was able to act without misgivings. The documents will never serve the evil purpose of giving St. John the name of having been a gay Lotherio on the side.

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OF THE LIFE OF ANTWERP

Georges Eekhoud Wrote The Novel That Introduces Him To America

Georges Eekhoud, the Belgian novelist, is introduced to American readers through his "La Nouvelle Carthage," translated by Lloyd R. Morris and published in English (Duffield & Co.) as "The New Carthage."

The period represented in this book is that just following our own Civil War. The main individual story is that of Laurent Paridael, whose brief career we follow from the day of his father's funeral, when, a lonely, clumsily-dressed country orphan, he first sees the splendor of his guardian's mansion and first feels love for his beautiful young cousin Gina, to the day when he places his all, including his life, upon the altar of love's sacrifice. But no one man, no one woman, no one career is the inspiration of Eekhoud. His theme is Antwerp itself, the throbbing city with its multiples of life and desire, of success and failure, of love and hate.

In his critical introduction, Mr. Morris writes of Eekhoud that "He is controlled by his emotion and by his conception, and his prose is exuberant and often rhapsodic." We find those qualities preserved in the translation of the Belgian writer's work. They are qualities invaluable to one conducting an exposition and a revelation. They serve to make contagious his enthusiasms and his interests.

Under M. Eekhoud's guidance, we visit tenement and palace, shabby shop and splendid wareroom. We mingle with those who make the incidents of the street. We are present even at that curious function, the jostling of a discredited speculator on the floor of the Exchange. We seem to feel the beatings of all the hearts of Antwerp, lowly and high.

'THE SPORT OF KINGS'

An Arthur Roche Tale Of Love And The Track, Fit For The Movies

Arthur Iomers Roche's new story, "The Sport of Kings" (Bobbs-Merrill Company), is a tale of love and the race track, with jealousy, conspiracy and crooked running to furnish complications.

Sale Kernan, barred from Long Island tracks for making charges which are true, but which he cannot at the moment prove, starts South after his disaster and, on the boat, falls in with Roberta Leland and her beautiful racer Vivandiere. He res-deck hand and then from a wrecked ship. In subsequent chapters he thwarts a gang of track swindlers, clears his own name and wins the sweet reward which is the due of the romantic hero.

"The Sport of Kings" is a story vividly told, full of dramatic moments, suggesting rich provision for a "movie" thriller. It has pictures by Arthur I. Keller.

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PRUSSIANISM MUST CEASE

War To A Finish Is Urged By Prof. Johnson of Columbia

An address on "The Perils of Prussianism," delivered in June before the Iowa Bankers' Association at Des Moines, by Prof. Douglas Wilson Johnson of Columbia University, has attracted such attention as to lead to its publication (Putnams) in book form.

Prussianism is treated as the mailed-fist idea of government in contrast to the American ideal of democracy and freedom. Writing of its fruits, Prof. Johnson says:

"We need not deal specially with the burning of Louvain, the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral, the Zeppelin raids on Paris and London, the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine atrocities, the deportation of girls from Lille and of workmen from Belgium, the judicial murder of Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt, because all of these are but symptoms, and perfectly logical and normal symptoms, of the aggressive militarism which is inextricably bound up with the Prussian ideal of government.

"A people devoted to the Prussian ideal become insensible to wrongs which revolt the consciences of other peoples, not because such a peoples is inherently more barbarous, but because militarism and the false doctrine of the divine right of the state inevitably degrade the ideals and brutalise the instincts of any political society.

"The American people, submissive for a few centuries to the false teachings of the Prussian ideal, imbued with the pernicious idea that they were destined by God to force the superior culture of their divine state upon the rest of the world for its own good, would commit acts as barbarous as any which have stained the record of German warfare.

"Great ends are not achieved by petty measures. The Imperial German armies must be defeated on the battlefield and driven from the lands they conquered. The German peoples must learn that for all its inefficiency, democracy is stronger than disciplined autocracy.

"The German people must learn that the dream of a Central European Empire, founded on military conquest, is forever dashed to earth."

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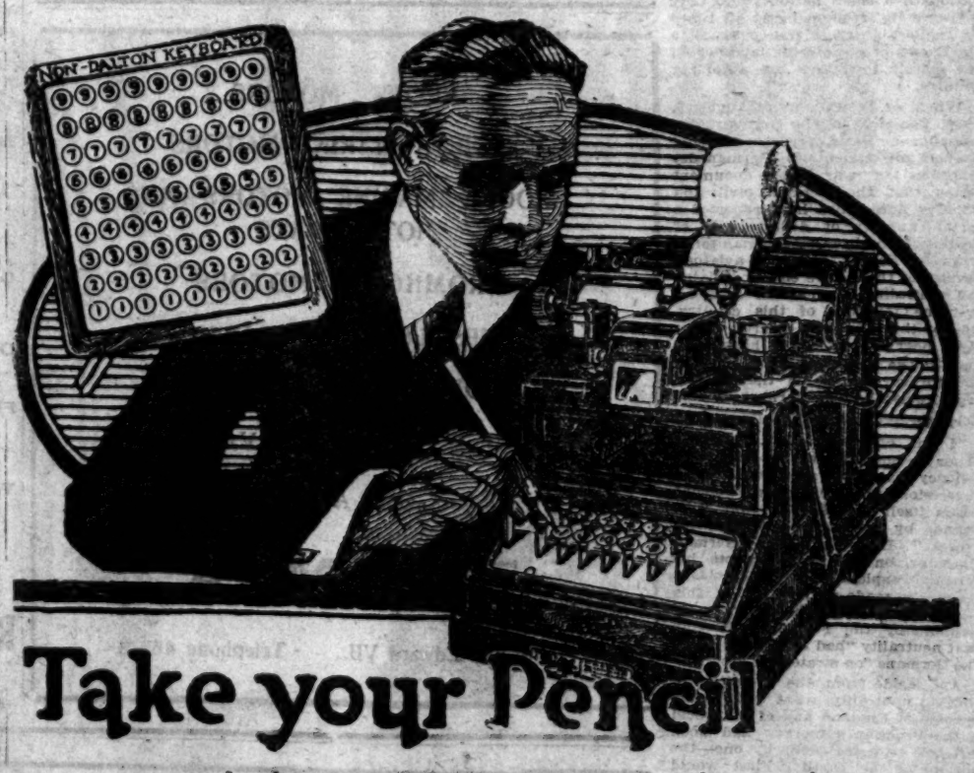

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BASEBALL GAME TODAY; NAVY PLAYS SHANGHAI

New Gunboat Talent To Be Seen In Action Against Landsmen At 4:30

The fans will have a chance today to size up the new talent of the combined gunboats, the crews of which are rumored to have been well sprinkled with baseball players when the Galveston brought in their quota of new men.

All-Shanghai and a nine composed of players from the Palos, Villalobos and Samar are scheduled to meet on the Race Course diamond at 4.30. The landsmen also have been helped by the return of several men and a good game is expected. Porterfield is the probable pitcher for Shanghai.

The same teams will play on Saturday according to present plans.

Yacht Club Regatta

Following is the program of the Yacht Club regatta on Sunday in aid of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund. Members are urged to be present in full force, to assist in making the day a success. Uniform will be worn.

9.30 Leave Shanghai. Train fare $1.00.

Morning 2 races. Triangular Course.

1 p.m. Tiffin at Forts Hotel.

2.30 Review of fleet and fleet maneuvers.

3.30 Sailing sampan races in Conservancy Harbor.

5.00 Prize distribution.

6.40 Train to Shanghai.

7.00 Alexandra leaves for Shanghai.

7.00 Foam leaves for Shanghai.

Collections will be made by means of chits specially printed. Boxes will be placed on all the racing yachts. Varieties will be organised by H. B. M. Navy.

A special electric lighting plant will be installed on the Foam.

Swimming facilities provided at the hotel.

Big yachts to moor in line ahead with the Customs Hulk and s.s. Pootoo. Racing yachts in a line parallel, but nearer the Bund.

Motor-boats and racing yachts will carry passengers throughout the competitions. Members willing to assist in managing the collections are invited to communicate with the secretary, Mr. A. J. Stewart.

Big League Baseball

Standings August 18

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	68	42	.618
Boston	64	41	.610
Cleveland	60	52	.536
Detroit	57	52	.523
New York	53	52	.505
Washington	48	58	.453
Philadelphia	40	63	.388
St. Louis	40	70	.364

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	65	32	.670
Philadelphia	52	44	.542
Cincinnati	59	54	.522
St. Louis	56	52	.519
Chicago	55	53	.509
Brooklyn	49	52	.485
Boston	42	55	.439
Pittsburgh	33	70	.320

AUTUMN REGATTA

Notice has been sent to all the American members of the Rowing Club that the autumn regatta will be held at the end of October and that Americans are needed for the events. Mr. William E. Sauer, who sends out the letter, urges all Americans to come out. Coaches will be provided for all who have had no training.

80,000 SERBS PERISH IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Children Die In Thousands Owing To Starvation; Make Appeal To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—The Press Bureau announces:—The Servian Press Bureau publishes an appeal to all the Allies to help to save the unfortunate population of Servia, where the internal conditions are deplorable. The enemy have removed the whole harvest and the inhabitants have only one loaf a week, while children are dying in thousands, owing to lack of milk. About 80,000 interned Servians and prisoners have perished in Austria-Hungary.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—The following figures are from the current return of the Russian State Bank: Stock of gold, £130,000,000, compared with £160,000,000 in July, 1914; gold balance abroad, £230,000,000, as compared with £14,000,000 and note circulation, £1,467,000,000, as compared with £163,000,000.

MACEDONIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—A Bulgarian official communique reports:—There was a very violent enemy bombardment all day long on the Macedonian front on the 2nd, which continued during the night with great fury. At dawn, yesterday, the French attacked at Tchervena-Stena and west of Bitolia. Our curtain-fire repulsed their attack.

DR. ZWEMER TO SPEAK BEFORE SATURDAY CLUB

Authority On Mohammedanism To Talk On War In Egypt And Mesopotamia

The Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, a missionary in Arabia and Egypt for almost 25 years, and an authority on Mohammedanism, will speak at a tiffin to be given by the Saturday Club and the American University Club at the Palace Hotel on Saturday. He ha traveled extensively throughout the Moslem world, is the author of a quarterly review called "The Moslem World," and also of a number of other books, such as "Arabia, the Cradle of Islam," "Islam, a Challenge to Faith," "The Moslem World," "Zigzag Journeys in the Camel Country," "Raymond Lull," "The Disintegration of Islam," etc.

At the invitation of the China Continuation Committee, Dr. Zwemer has made a visit during the past few months to Moslem centers in China, especially in Honan, and has been the principal speaker at three conferences.

Dr. Zwemer is recognised both in Great Britain and America as an authority on the Mohammedan religion and knows the present political situation throughout the Moslem world as few can. He has consented to speak on the theme "Egypt and Mesopotamia in the Light of the War." This is a subject which will be of special interest at this time.

The Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D., General Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for China, will be in the chair.

Members who desire to attend should send in their acceptances at once to Mr. G. A. Fitch, Secretary, Saturday Club, 120 Szechuen Road.

News Brevities

For stealing five tennis court shades from the back yard of Mr. H. E. S. Pickering, 139 Dixwell Road, a Chinese named Zu Ping-sung was sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday to five years imprisonment and re-expulsion from the Settlement. The man implicated two others, naming one for whom a warrant was issued.

* * *

The Frawley Company are returning to Shanghai on a short farewell visit, and will stage the following productions: Monday and Tuesday, September 10 and 11, "Peg o' My Heart"; Wednesday and Thursday, September 12 and 13, "Sunday"; Friday, September 14, "Fair and Warmer"; Saturday, September 15, "The Outcast." Booking is at Moutrie's.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Taylor and Mr. John H. Teesdale, who have been serving in France with the Chinese Labor Battalion, have been promoted to captains.

* * *

Mr. J. G. Smeaton, who became seriously ill while on a holiday in Japan, is now recovered. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Hakusan Maru.

* * *

Dr. G. E. Murray, who has been serving as a lieutenant in the British Army Medical Corps, will return to Shanghai about the end of November, having resigned his commission.

* * *

Mr. E. Sargon was fined $10 by Magistrate G. W. King, in the British Police Court for having beaten with a whip an amah named Foo Yu-fu. He also was ordered to pay Tls. 10 toward the amah's doctor bills. The amah, who is employed at 45 Boone Road, where the defendant is a guest, said that the defendant beat her with the whip after she protested against his beating the five-year-old child who is her charge. The defendant said the amah told an exaggerated story of the occurrence but admitted having struck her. He said he had punished the child because it threw a knife at him.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Cross, who has been connected with the C. M. Customs for 28 years, having been acting commissioner for 18 years, sailed for London yesterday by the s.s. Hitachi Maru. Mr. Cross, through the influence of his uncle, Col. Wilford Lloyd, M. V. O., Gentleman-at-Arms to King George V, has secured an important appointment at the War Office, which he will take up on his arrival in England.

* * *

Regarding the article recently appearing in THE CHINA PRESS in explanation of various military matters and terms, a Corporal of the 15th U. S. Infantry writes from Tientsin to correct the statement that a Corporal in the U. S. Army parades in the rear rank on the left of his squad. A Corporal is on the left flank, but in the front rank.

* * *

M. Wilden, French Consul-General, Commissioner Sah, members of the Council of the French Municipality, magistrates of the Mixed Courts in the International and French Settlements and other notables were guests at a reception given by the owner of the Great World, an amusement park recently opened on Avenue Edward VII.

* * *

Hsia Pan-ching, the managing director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Lunghua, has asked for leave of absence from the Ministry of War, because of nervous trouble.

* * *

Probationers are wanted at the Victoria Nursing Home, according to announcement by the Municipal Gazette for the week. They are required to devote themselves during a period of three years to the attainment of a knowledge of nursing and will be paid at the rate of Tls. 30 and Tls. 35 a month, with board, residence, uniform and laundry provided during that time. Further particulars may be obtained from the matron at the Home.

* * *

Eight cases of dysentery are reported among the foreign population in the Health Officer's report for the week ending Sept. 2. There was one case of scarlet and two of paratyphoid fever.

* * *

St. P. Rudinger, of note in Shanghai as a quondam pseudo-Chinese major and as the man who got into trouble with more consulates than nearly any other Shanghai man, has been heard from again. A post card received in Shanghai from a United States Marine officer now at the training camp in Paris Island, South Carolina, says Rudinger is "visiting" at the camp. How he got there and what he is doing there is not stated. It is also learned that when Rudinger landed in the United States a few months ago, he was held up by the American authorities. It is not known how he won admission.

Stuermer, Pro-German Russian Premier, Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 4.—The death is announced of Mr. Stuermer, the late Premier and a notorious pro-German intriguer.

BOMB GERMAN BASES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—The Admiralty announces:—On Sunday night, our naval aircraft bombed the docks, submarine shelters and railway sidings at Bruges, causing a fire to break out and also the lock-gates of Exclusa Canal. We bombed Varssenaere aerodrome, yesterday morning. Six aeroplanes attacked one of ours, who shot down one of the enemy. Other combats occurred. One of our machines is missing.

21 Norwegian Ships Sunk During August

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—Twenty-one Norwegian ships were sunk during the month of August.

Obituary

Judge Low

Reuter's Service

London, September 4.—The death is announced of Mr. Justice Low, of the King's Bench Division.

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WEATHER

Cloudy, but still rather fine and hot weather in our regions, where the barometer is continuing to rise. Rough weather in the Gulf of Tonking and on the East coast of Luzon.

BIRTH

BLACK: On September 4, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black, at 8 Annam Road, a daughter.
15020

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

An Awakening In Germany

NEWS that German political circles have been profoundly moved by President Wilson's crushing indictment of the German government as a moral bankrupt is the best, from the standpoint of future security and peace, that has emanated from Berlin in many a long week. Germans for months past have been anxiously asking each other and neutrals why the whole world was coming to hate and distrust them. They got their complete answer in President Wilson's reply to the Pope, which, of course, being to the Pope, could not be withheld from the German people. President Wilson said among other things:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out its plan, regardless of either the sacred obligations of treaties or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly and stopped at no barrier, either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent with a tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but of innocent women and children and the helpless poor—and now stands baulked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people: it is the ruthless master of the German people. It is our business to see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling. . . .

"Can peace be based upon the restitution of the power of the German Government, or upon its word of honor in a treaty? The test of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the people involved, or merely on the word of an ambitious and intriguing Government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? . . .

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants for establishing arbitration instead of force, territorial adjustments, the reconstitution of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend upon.

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great people of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon, in such a way as to restore the confidence of all peoples, everywhere, in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

History, we believe, does not contain another such withering attack upon the honor of the government of a great people. It is unthinkable that it could fail to exert a powerful effect in Germany, and so, we are now informed by Reuter's, Herr Erzberger, at the next meeting of the Reichstag will "demand the immediate installation of a government responsible to the Reichstag, and also propose that the allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine shall be decided by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and also general disarmament after the war."

These proposals, so far as the German government is concerned, must be viewed as revolutionary, but the Government has only recently weathered the most serious crisis of its history, being only saved apparently by the promise of Prussian franchise reform and other concessions to a slowly but surely awakening people.

We cannot foretell the fate of the Erzberger proposals (the collapse in Russia will strengthen the position of the Prussian militarists) but that they are to be introduced at all must be taken as a sure sign that the movement to turn out the government which has thrown German honor into the mire is gaining in strength and determination, and that, soon or late, the German people, first having cleaned their own house, will be offered a just peace, securing alike their own and the world's future.

Meanwhile, the German people and the world must wait and suffer, and while they are doing so, we commend to their study the present articles by Ambassador Gerard and the secret negotiations between the late Tsar and the Kaiser now for the first time brought to light.

A PERIL TO GERMAN POWER

By A. Curtis Roth

(Former United States Vice Consul at Plauen, Germany, in The Saturday Evening Post)

(Concluded from Yesterday)

But the chief feeling of resentment among the Saxons is due to a cause other than the blighting hardships they have been called upon to bear. The Saxon soldiers—and many officers among them, as well—insist that wherever there has been especially dangerous work to do, wherever the toll of death has promised to be most heavy, there the Saxon troops have been stationed. This, they say, has been the policy of the war lords, because of the widespread socialism in the ranks of the Saxon regiments. The Saxony soldier feels that he is being ruthlessly and purposefully sacrificed; and he has grown morose and rebellious in these thoughts.

Whether there is any justification for this belief of the Saxon soldier or not, I cannot say. It is, however, held everywhere among the people and in the army. I do know that the Saxon losses have been terribly heavy; that there was hardly a family in my district which had not lost one or more in actions on the Fatherland's many battle fronts. The regiment stationed in Plauen, at the time I left, had already been entirely wiped out seven times! Of all the gay, ardent, dashing young officers, with whom I dined, hunted and gamed before the war, not one was left to bid me farewell upon the day of my departure. All had met their deaths on the various battlefields.

The spirit of revolt among the poorer people is not peculiar to Saxony alone, however. It reaches throughout Germany. The wage-earners have borne about all they are able to bear; and wherever one goes in Germany today it is, indeed, a rare thing to hear a patriotic or enthusiastic word from the lips of one in the ranks of the common people. On the other hand, one hears angry and rebellious speeches almost as often in Berlin as in Leipsic. There is necessary only a successful spark to fire the mine, and the German masses will make a short end to the regime that has caused them so much suffering.

The Revolutionary Spirit

The causes for the breaking up of Germany's wonderful organisation have been many. This system was one brought into a delicate balance before the war. The junker, the land-baron class, was opposed to the rich merchant and industrial class in many lines of interest. Both of these groups, favored by fortune, were opposed to the wage-earning class in many other lines of interest. By reason of the delicate adjustments the German workingman was able to secure many advantages from the Government. The Agrarian and the Labor interests, working together, secured many benefits for Labor; and Labor and the Industrials, working together upon occasion, added to these benefits.

The war has completely destroyed this equilibrium. It has slowly reduced the position of the German worker to one little better than slavery. It has largely exhausted his savings thus minimising his old independence of action. It has increased the prices of all necessities to a point that forces him to an unremittent breathless grind in the endeavor to earn enough to cover outlays for the barest fundamental needs of life. It has taken away from him all of those creature comforts that stimulate the ambitions of men. It has saddled him with a growing and an appalling burden of taxes. It has completely broken up his home life, driving his wife and children into the hardest forms of toil. It is making his future, day by day, one of darker and darker probabilities.

And the wage-earners recognise this. They fully realise that they stand to lose everything through a continuation of the war. They are becoming more than sullen—they are becoming restive and frightened.

On the other hand, the war has greatly strengthened the economic position of the Agrarians, the manufacturers and the big merchants. In political parlance the war has established all the reactionary elements in Germany so fast in the saddle that they no longer need or seem to care about the support and good will of the people. The great landowners have made great fortunes out of the war. The steel and the staple textile industries have profited enormously. The war has worked out in such a way as to give the reactionary elements in Germany a vast mortgage upon the future of the masses, reducing a former important political factor in the country to a place little better than one of involuntary servitude.

This economic feature of the war has brought about a sharp rift in the German organisation. It has brought about a condition of affairs that fully justifies the distinction made by President Wilson between the German government and the German people. The interests of the German masses and of the German leaders no longer go hand in hand; the German people are facing a future, through continued warfare, of staggering debt, debasing poverty and political nonimportance. The German leaders, on the other hand, are developing an autocracy more powerful, both politically and economically, than ever was the Slav autocracy in Russia. The President, in giving voice to the distinction between the German people and the German leaders, gave voice to a distinction that the German people themselves are coming to realise more and more clearly with each succeeding month of the war.

The leaders of the German Social-Democratic party have long since recognised the menacing trend of the war. For more than a year and half they have been exerting themselves to force the Government to declare peace conditions acceptable to the Entente Allies. Their opposition has been restrained, however, by a haunting fear that victory by their enemies must mean the economic destruction of Germany for all time—the destruction of Germany's factories, of her trade and of her political unity. Thus they have felt themselves to be between the devil and the deep sea. They fear and hate their Government, but they fear the enemy more; and the Government has left no means untried to impress them with the terror of an Entente victory.

The Socialist leaders, therefore, have kept a damper upon the growing revolutionary spirit among the people, and have restrained their own efforts to the continual insistence that the Government shall define its peace terms; and that it shall make these peace terms such as can be accepted by the enemy alliance. It is more than a year now since Philip Scheidemann made his famous address in which he endeavored to commit the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, to a program of peace upon the basis of "no annexations; no indemnities."

Von Bethmann refused to be committed. The German reactionaries took the bit of Government in their teeth and made a headlong career for the full realisation of the Pan-German program. The people, however, are not prepared to follow them. With an uncompromising discipline ingrained in their very souls, with a hopeless lack of leaders and an equally hopeless lack of capacity for breeding leaders from among their own ranks, with danger threatening every step toward organisation, and with the machine guns, the jails and the organisation all in the hands of their opponents, it is little wonder that the German people have been slow to give expression to the true conditions of mind that animate them today. But sooner or later these people, already goaded to desperation by the burdens they have been called upon to bear, will inject their bitter spirit of revolt into the ranks of the army, when the present German Empire will bring up in chaos.

Mathias Erzberger's recent attempt—backed by a majority of the Reichstag—to commit the Government to a declaration of "no annexations; no indemnities" resulted in the retirement of Von Bethmann. Whatever may be the policies of his successor, the attitude of the Reichstag indicates the temper of the German people.

Those of the middle class still wear a stanch patriotism to the view; but they, too, are oppressed with a fear that all their sacrifices have been in vain; that German arms can never prevail. When Rumania entered the war a state of mind bordering on panic took possession of most of my friends. Many of them, clamorous patriots, expressed to me the fear that Germany's fated defeat was made plain by the entrance of Rumania.

Considerable disintegration has taken place in the material organisation of Germany as well as in her spiritual organisation. The German railroad systems not only have been greatly disorganised by war but have suffered a significant deterioration. It has been impossible to keep the roadbeds in repair, to replace the worn rails and switches, and to renew the rolling stock. The result is, the railroads are no longer the efficient roads they were at the outbreak of the war. The trains now are invariably from one to three or four hours late, and it is impossible to move troops today on the schedules that prevailed in the early part of the war. This, of course, is a very real factor in the reduction of Germany's military efficiency.

General Deterioration

It has been impossible, too, to keep the great state roads—the Lanstrassen—in repair. Those roads, which in former days were the envy of motorists from all parts of the world, are now worn deep with ruts and fretted with hollows. Thousands of Russian and French prisoners have been kept at work upon these roads; but, so heavy have been the traffic requirements of the armies at the Front, it has not been possible to keep pace with the amount of repair work necessary. Superior means for communication has been a prime necessity in German strategy, and it is the deterioration of her state roads and railroads that has, to a great degree, lamed the striking power of her armies.

There has been an increasing difficulty in the replacement of the machines used in the various metal-working industries. Many of these machines were formerly imported from England and America, and the German forges have been hard put to it to make up for the lost import. In some of the factories turning out metal manufactures not used in the arts of war the machinery equipment has fallen into such a state of ill repair as to cause the closing down of the shops. The Vogtlandische Maschinen Fabrik, which made wonderful automatic lace machines in the pre-war days, has entirely given up this line of manufacture and now turns out nothing but shrapnel.

Disorganisation in German industry has been complete. For example, the German building trades have had practically nothing to do for the last two years. The construction of dwellings, office buildings and public works has been brought to a full standstill by the war. The vast army of workers engaged in these trades has been drafted into other lines—into the mines and the munition factories. The manufacture of luxuries has been forbidden, thus shutting down another important factor in the German industrial world that formerly gave employment to tens of thousands of workers. The manufacture of staples and war materials runs at full blast day and night, while the strength of the peace industries ebbs and ebbs and while the host of workers for the interests of a world organised for peace starve as unskilled labor in the roughest lines of endeavor.

The signs of physical decay on every hand; the worn, rubbly streets; the buildings grown dingy and out of repair; the miserable broken-down and antiquated conveyances that make up the traffic on the streets; the unkempt, desolate parks; the closed stores and the meagerly filled show windows of the stores still open; the frayed, unattractive clothes of ancient style displayed by the people on the streets, and the weariness, sorrow and suffering in the faces of these people—all these elements go to make up an environment that is sapping the resolution and the will of even the most patriotically inclined.

Before I left Germany, a tinge of sadness and of doubt had crept into the Wir mussen durchhalten!—We must hold out!—of those among my friends whose confidence in an ultimate victory for the German arms had never wavered in the face of most severe personal privations and trials.

It is the state of mind among the German people, I believe, that furnishes the most significant ground for the hope of an early victory for our cause. Despite the weakening of her material strength, Germany could fight on for years; and, once behind the powerfully fortified lines of the frontier, they could defy the world to dislodge them through a generation. There would be sufficient man power forthcoming to stem the onrushing tide of a whole world drawn up for attack. Nor would there be any lack in the department of munitions of war.

There would, also, be sufficient stores of food to support life and fighting strength. The Germans have built up great food reserves to meet the contingency of a disastrous harvest, and the annual crops are sufficient to see the people through with a sufficient though monotonous and scanty diet. But the German state of mind will never endure this uttermost trial.

There is little or no chance that the battle lines in the East and West will ever be broken by frontal assault. There is still less chance that the German North Sea coast can ever be successfully approached, because the Germans have made this coast well-nigh impregnable through unremittent labors of fortification during the last three years. During the entire course of the war armies of German engineers and laborers have wrought upon the defenses of the whole German frontier, strengthening the existing fortifications, building new defensive works, sinking lines of communication to safeguard them from enemy fire, constructing elaborate systems of entanglements, and—above all—establishing a formidable hedgework of guns along the entire line.

One of my friends, a Staff officer, giving free rein to his enthusiasm and admiration for the work that has been done, assured me that "Even the German Army could never hope to pierce a line so mightily fortified as is the line of the German frontier!"

When The People Rise

The same friend told me that the General Staff has been busily building up great surpluses of munitions throughout the war to meet the demands of the "supreme hour." This may well be true; for I can testify that thousands of factories and forges have entirely given up their pre-war lines of manufacture of work upon army contracts. I also know that the Vogtlandische Maschinen Fabrik kept such pace with its war orders that its warehouses were continually filled with shrapnel to the limits of their storage space. In short, I should say that in actual military and naval power Germany has made vast gains, rather than losses, during the last three years.

If Germany is to be defeated in the not-too-distant future, she must be defeated by reason of actions from within. There is no threat of defeat from without the long lines of trench and naval patrol. These lines might be swept slowly backward for years, without a break occurring anywhere in all the defensive Front.

The High German Command—and I have heard this assertion thousands of times from men of responsible military rank—is thoroughly confident that Germany can fight on for fifty years in a purely defensive warfare against the combined forces of the world, if necessary. The one weak link in the chain, the Balkan frontier, is now being strengthened, under the direction of German and Austrian engineers, with a view to making the entire frontier of the Central-European-Asia-Minor block impregnable.

There is, however, one important flaw in the German armor for defense, one important element that the German High Command has neglected in its calculations—and that is the will of the people. The German people will not fight on for fifty years. I doubt very much that they can be held to their bitter task for another year. The great mass of the people are rebellious in their hearts and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express their rebellious feelings in deeds.

Moreover, the German middle class, the backbone of Germany's strength, though still making a brave show of its devotion to Kaiser und Reich, is becoming more and more disheartened; more and more convinced that final victory cannot remain with the Germans. The ardor of this class has cooled long since, and its will to maintain the terrible contest is slowly but surely yielding.

During my last year in Germany there was considerable talk among the working people concerning the German Republic. There were circulated furtively stray propaganda sheets which told the people that their enemies would never make peace with the present German Government: that the people could expect no surcease of their sufferings so long as their Kaiser and his junkers ruled. Lloyd George was quoted, and the quotations made considerable impression upon the minds of the suffering workers.

Words Stronger Than Armies

I have no doubt the same efforts are being made to circulate the words of President Wilson among the working people, and that such an accomplishment will hasten the day upon which the masses of Germany will take matters into their own hands and offer their enemies peace through the emissaries of the German Republic.

Though the talk about a German Republic was indignantly met by people of the well-to-do middle class in the beginning, there were not wanting those who played with the idea and speculated upon it when the sufferings of all began to prolong themselves into a seemingly endless vista after the definite repulse of the German arms before Verdun. The feeling that the outlook is utterly hopeless for the realisation of the Pan-German program has made many recruits among all classes to that great army of Germans which today is clumsily feeling its way toward some means for bringing about a restoration of peace.

German officialdom is on a headlong course to destruction. It has strained the bonds that formerly bound it to the people until those bonds have broken. The process of disintegration, which began after the defeat upon the Marne, has reached such a stage that he who runs may read the certain story of impending revolution. The people look with sullen suspicion upon their Kaiser and all their present rulers, and they are being taught that all their hardships would cease, once they can rid themselves of those rulers.

Seditious talk has been common and very pointed for some time in Germany; and so widespread were the indications of the approaching storm that the astute Liebknecht believed, more than a year ago, that the time was ripe, and sought to fire the blast by an open call to revolution made upon a public place in Berlin. Liebknecht left out of consideration the inertia of a people so thoroughly disciplined as are the Germans. He failed; but the leader who follows him will sweep away the present regime in a flood of anger far more destructive than was that flood which made Russia democratic.

It is not the breaking down of Germany's military power, the attrition of her men and materials, that will win this war. It is the breaking down of the German leaders' hold upon the people that will win it. And I, for one, am firmly convinced that President Wilson, by making his wise distinction between the German Government and the German people, and by his frank declaration of purpose to aid these German people to free themselves from the bonds of autocracy, has enlisted a psychological factor to fight upon the side of the Entente Allies of more significance than the Fleet of England or the Army of Russia.

I believe that President Wilson's words will hasten the day of peace by strengthening and stimulating an irresistible movement for freedom among the miserable, embittered German masses.

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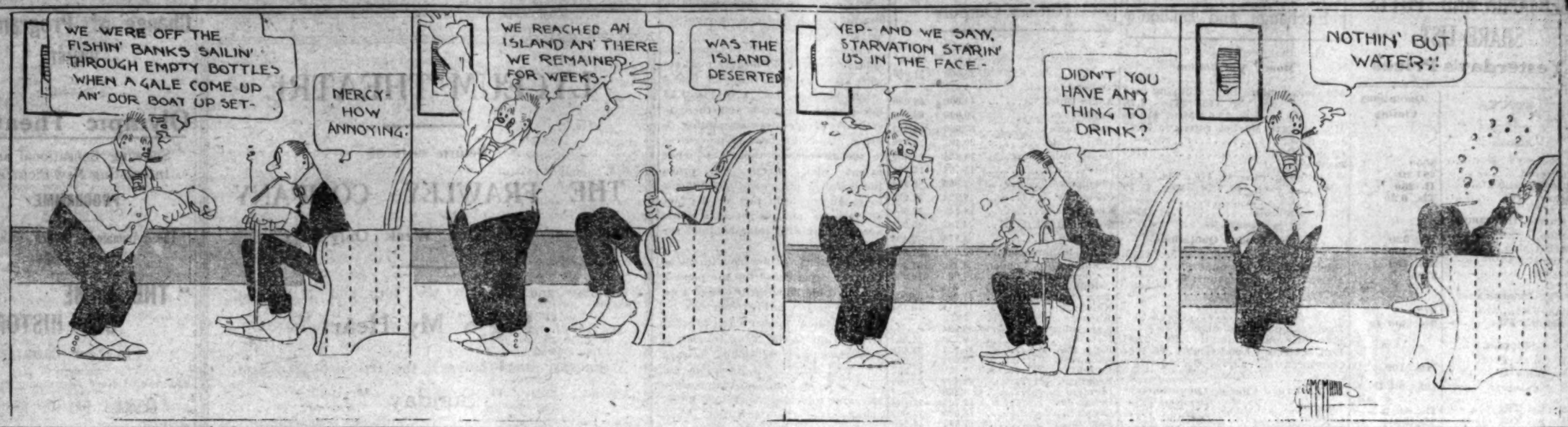
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

A sort of mild sensation has been caused by the report that Mr. Balfour was brought to America in a gigantic dreadnought, carrying eighteen-inch guns, and belonging to a class mysteriously known, to the landlubber in England, as the Hush or the Hush Hush dreadnought. Now what may have been done, in England, towards building and arming greater dreadnoughts than any existing before the war is a military secret, which had best remain one, and information as to which can only be of service to the enemy. But really the editors who copy these things should not believe everything sensational they see in the English press. It has been stated before, and it may as well be repeated, that Mr. Balfour came to America in the Olympic. He brought with him, not eighteen-inch guns, but some 1,100 women and children, related chiefly to the Canadian soldiers in Europe, of whom it was thought wise to relieve the United Kingdom, when the U-boat warfare became accentuated. Having brought Mr. Balfour to Halifax, the Olympic returned to England, and later on again sailed for Halifax, where she re-embarked Mr. Balfour on his return journey.

New activities are steadily producing new words, and coined as they are, for the most part, under stress of circumstances, they make no pretense at preserving philological amenities. The latest, like so many others, comes from France. "This afternoon," writes an officer, in a letter from the front, "we motored over to the Tankodrome." As one writer very justly exclaims: "And only a year ago we had yet to learn what tanks were!"

There is neither free nor fair trade in fuel within the borders of the United States. An ironclad monopoly prevents the private citizen from obtaining the product of the coal mine at prices, or upon terms, other than those fixed by questionable combinations. An incident which recently came to light in a certain American city illustrates this point. Certain families, learning that coal for which they were charged $11 a ton could be purchased at the mine, according to published reports, at $4.50 a ton, formed a pool for the purpose of paying for a carload of the commodity. The money to defray all costs was deposited to the credit of the mining company, but that corporation, instead of filling the order, sent back word that it "sold only through regular channels," which meant, virtually, that the company was acknowledging its participation in a conspiracy to restrain trade. Why, in such circumstances, should the people hesitate to compel the taking over of the coal mines by their Government?

A Thirteenth Century commentator, David Kimchi, drew attention to the verse in Ezekiel which says: "Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentils, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof." "The prophet," commented David Kimchi, "thus warns the disobedient children of Israel that, during the siege of Jerusalem, they will no longer be able to make their bread with pure wheat, but they will have to mix with it all kinds of grain and vegetables with which flour is not made, unless extreme need makes it necessary to do so." Whatever Ezekiel may have meant by his advice to the children of Israel, he furnished a recipe for war bread which is pretty certainly the oldest extant in the world. David Kimchi's comment is seven hundred years old and Ezekiel wrote seventeen hundred years before Kimchi.

Amongst the many good stories being told of Sir Herbert Tree, one related by Charles Brookfield, in his "Reminiscences," is worth repeating. It is of the time when Tree was building his famous theater in the Haymarket. "Tree's enthusiasm," says Brookfield, "would often impede the traffic of the Haymarket, for he would wander into the middle of the road and waylay passers-by to infect them with his enthusiasm. He one day caught Sir Squire Bancroft by the arm, as he was on his way to the London and Westminster Bank. 'Well, Bancroft,' cried Tree, waving his hand triumphantly towards the Charles Street side of his colossal new toy, 'what do you think of it?' The practical Bancroft surveyed the new building for a few seconds through his glass, then turned to the excited manager and observed; 'A lot of windows!' They'll all want cleaning.'"

Edward N. Hurley, the new chairman of the United States Shipping Board, comes very near voicing the public opinion of his country when he says that, as he understands it, he has been appointed to build ships, not to talk. If all men in American official life were gifted with a like faculty for interpreting their duty there would be a great deal less and a great deal more done.

Harmonicas Lighten War

"The French never had the harmonica habit before the war," said Miss Carla Dagmar, a war nurse, who is in New York recuperating after a year's work with the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. "But the great war has wrought wondrous changes and now when we give a poilu a surprise bag there is always a Yankee harmonica included.

"The French soldier is as delighted as a child with a new toy over this simple music maker. It has whiled away many a tedious hour when the men were behind the lines and the poilus now demand a harmonica in every comfort kit.

"But there are other things in a surprise bag which delight the soldier returning to duty at the front. In this kit we put a pair of socks, a pipe and tobacco, chocolate, a comb a game and a piece of soap, besides the harmonica. We try to give a surprise bag to each man returning to the front.

"The bags are furnished by the American Fund for French Wounded, but they are not confined to wounded soldiers. This is only one of the things made possible by the co-operation and generosity of your wonderful American women. What would we have done without the American women! I have lived in Paris for many years and so I know French conditions pretty well and can realise what widespread aid American women have given not only in money but in service.

'American girls are even driving the motor cars and trucks used in Paris in delivering the stuff sent out by the Fund for French Wounded. We have eight or ten of these motors, each guided by an American girl. Not only that, but your women have been teaching scores of French blinded men and crippled men to knit. These poor blinded men are now actually knitting socks and even complicated sweaters for the use of their brothers in the first line trenches.

"Scores of American women and girls also are now devoting their time in the evenings to taking the blinded men out to walk. The men need exercise, and to act as guide for these poor sightless ones is just as much of a war service as anything else.

"But no matter how much they do, no matter how much we all do, it seems there will be more work, and still more work, for everybody until some means is found of defeating these brutal Prussians. I fear the suffering that another winter will bring to Paris unless great advantages are gained in the meantime.

"Before I left Paris the manager of the Hotel Crillon, where I was stopping, told me that he would have to close the hotel next winter unless he could get coal. This is one forbidding part of the outlook, the suffering that will come unless we can win back the coal fields.

"Speaking of the war work of women in Paris I must mention Mme. Natalie Anderson, a woman of Swedish birth who has lived long in the French capital. Mme. Anderson is 78 years old, but despite her age she has taken eighteen war orphans into her home and is taking care of them, assisted by her old cook, who has been with her for thirty-five years. It is a touching picture to see her in the old garden surrounded by this little flock of innocents.

"But that is only one picture of hundreds to be seen in Paris, a city filled with the pathos and grandeur of the great war."

He Put It On The Bill

Accustomed to the laxer scrutiny that prevailed on the road and having in the past furnished in part several flats with the loot picked up in various hotels, the actress had during her winter in New York been assiduously robbing her breakfast and other trays of things that might help to furnish the apartment which she contemplated as a summer retreat. Even linen and occasional pieces of bric-a-brac as fine as the hotel supplied went into her trunk against the day of moving into the new apartment.

Finally the time came, the apartment was rented and the hotel manager was requested to send up her bill, as she was going to leave. In due time the bill arrived. To her horror it exceeded by at least $150 the sum she had expected.

Instead of merely the account for the last week, there were charged napkins, spoons, knives and forks and similar articles which had disappeared. The account was surprisingly accurate. She had to admit that even in her agitation.

Of course, it was necessary for her to register indignation and send for the manager. He arrived, armed with a list of what she had sought to appropriate as well as the dates on which the things had disappeared. It was useless to struggle.

"Just unpack them," he said in an entirely businesslike way, "and I will deduct them from the account."

It was humiliating. There was no doubt of that. But there was in reality only one way out. The manager retired. The trunks were repacked. The substantial pile of household goods was put on the bed for his inspection.

Carefully a maid checked off the list. The revised bill was sent and the check for it delivered. Then without the savings of a whole winter the guest retired. But it was with a gnashing of teeth and a deeply muttered curse that left no doubt as to the emotions of the lady on departing from the hotel.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$550
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 100
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	108s. 6d. B. ex all
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.60 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$113½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 73 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 129
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$96
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 15 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3½ S.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.20
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.10
Java Consolidated	Tls 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 75
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1.10
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½
Tebong	Tls. 18
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 5, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
$10 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 113½=Tls.	8.78
@ 72.6=Mex.	$12.09
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.25
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1760
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/9=Tls.	4.21
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$5.79
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	1760

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	47¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476½
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/9
London	Demand	4/9¼
India (nominal)	T.T.	334
Paris	T.T.	655
Paris	Demand	656
New York	T.T.	113
New York	Demand	113¼
Hongkong	T.T.	67
Japan	T.T.	45½
Batavia	T.T.	268

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/10⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/11
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	675
New York	4 m-s.	116¾

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6			£1
" 1 @ 626½	=	Francs	6.98
" 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.69
" 0.83 @ 108½		Gold	$1
" 1 @ 47½		Yen	2.36
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.81
" 1 @ 600		Roubles	6.68
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 5, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00

Tebongs Tls. 17.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, September 5, 1917.

Official

Telephones @ Tls. 77.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 4.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 9¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weaker.

Previous Quotation, London Sept. 3:—

Spot: 2s. 9¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 3.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 47d. Rose owing to small supplies and strength of China exchange, Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 1:—

Bar Silver Spot: 46d. Firm with buyers.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 4 was 77 tons."

Rubber Outputs

	July lbs.	August lbs.
Alma	30,000	31,000
Amherst	1,572	—
Anglo-Dutch	49,000	38,000
Anglo-Java	70,000	66,500
Ayer Tawah	27,000	28,313
Batu Anam	20,492	16,528
Bukit Toh Alang	14,434	17,432
Bute	15,768	13,356
Chempedak	12,083	9,384
Chemor	19,922	18,233
Cheng	14,941	14,685
Consolidated	44,702	45,371
Dominion	44,874	42,408
Guala Kalumpong	102,000	101,305
Shipped to London	4,480	101,800
Cocoanuts	217,000	410,000
Rainfall .. (inches)	3½	8
Java Consolidated	47,000	45,000
Kamunting	15,917	19,101
Kapala	7,626	—
Kapayang	13,234	—
Karan	9,120	11,350
Kota Bahroe	45,725	38,645
Kroewoek	20,000	20,000
Langkat	69,409	75,593
Padang	31,000	31,000
Permata	4,230	—
Pengkalan	12,723	11,864
Repah	11,000	11,000
Samagaga	17,645	18,240
Semambu	13,000	14,629
See Kee	8,703	8,805
Senawang	31,541	29,270
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	12,760	11,449
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,500	14,000
Shanghai-Seremban	12,311	10,784
Shanghai-Pahang	15,280	15,248
Shanghai-Sumatra	53,390	57,847
Sua Manggis	19,300	—
Sungala	7,981	—
Sungei Duri	17,794	19,204
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	28,000	32,500
Tebong	75,000	71,000
Ulobri	5,241	5,157
Ziangbe	33,000	37,000

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 4.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.)	120	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	241	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	241	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account. (Ex-dividend) 55⅝

Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.18

T.T. on London at New York. G.$4.76½

Bar Silver (Spot) 47½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of Discount 4⅛%

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. 29.50d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 15.00d.

Cotton; Mid American Spot 18.10d.

Plantation Rubber September 2s. 8¾d. paid.

Dellevers China Silk 5 Bales

Delleveries Canton Silk — "

Deliveries Japan Silk 1 "

Tone of Tea Market: Very Firm.

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Local Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—We have had another week of but meagre markets with the general range of prices being between Tls. 1 to Tls. 1.50 lower than last week and there is evidence of operators attempting to bring about the bearish movement in the ascendency, though, to what extent such efforts will prove successful or otherwise it is difficult to prognosticate in face of the fact of farmers not yet being any too keen to part with their holdings for the time being.

No better weather conditions, as thus far experienced for the picking season, could be wished for and with average good weather from now on until "picking" is over a fair average crop, as far as the Yangtsze Belt is concerned, may be looked forward to. Yet withal, it is advisable not to be over confident on that feature as any decided setback would change the whole situation. Tone of the market, Weak.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	29.00
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	15.15
Price of Mid-Americans	18.10
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	18.30

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Oct.	22.30
Price of Mid-American. Dec.	21.95

Quiet, Tone of market.

Indian Market:—

	Aug./Sept.
Broach	shipments Rs. 75
Hinganghat	shipments Rs. 73
Yoetmal	shipments Rs. 72
Akola	shipments Rs. 71
Nagpore	shipments Rs. 71
F. Bengal	shipments Rs. 68

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 4, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Promfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Small	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	18-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb	10-12
Figs	per doz.	4-8
Grapes	"	14-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	"	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-12
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Sheets	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 18-24
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	"	$2.05

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Return visit of

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

For One Week Only

Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th Sept.

"Peg o' My Heart"

Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th Sept.

"Sunday"

Friday, Sept. 14th

"Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, Sept. 15th

"The Outcast"

Booking now open at Moutrie's Box Office.

Wednesday, the 5th inst.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 6th

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels. Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO.

Showing 11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:

"A Daughter of Mars" and "For The Flag"

Four Reels.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes

Depicting all the principal events.

"ADVENTURES OF OLD DOC YAK"

Comedy Cartoon.

"WANTED A HUSBAND"

Nestor Comedy

Coming Shortly

The Johnson-Willard Fight

FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

In 3 Parts

Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people

The right to make this film cost $100,000

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Sir E. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.

AND

British Chamber of Commerce, will be Presented

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

The British Official War Films

Battle of Peronne

and

Sons of Our Empire

A very complete story of the war demonstrating as no other films have done the immensity of the task and the wonderful resources and organisation prepared to carry it through.

Admission . . . . Usual Cinema Prices

The exhibition of these films in China has been entrusted to a voluntary committee and there is therefore no question of profit-taking by individuals. Any balance remaining after all the expenses of tours have been met will go to war charities.

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

AT THE

Olympic Theatre

Showing Sensational and Interesting New Pictures.

PROGRAMME

"The Animated Grouch Chaser"

Edison Comedy.

"THE SAME OLD HISTORY"

In Four Parts

and the Latest Keystone Comedy

"GUSSLE'S DAY OF REST"

A Cyclone Farce in two parts.

Showing on Friday, September 7th

THE WONDERFUL MASTERPIECE

"Home, Sweet Home"

In Six Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

2 Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Showing

The Powerful and Exciting Story IN THREE PARTS

"THE TREASURE OF TREGOR"

Do not fail to see this sensational feature, which abounds with wonderful situations.

Tonight Showing also

The Screaming Comedy in 2 Parts HAKE AND MEYER IN

"DELICATESSEN STORE"

and

"CHILDREN ELOPE"

Usual Prices

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

PUBLIC GARDEN—AVENUE JOFFRE 474

(EX-GERMAN GARDEN CLUB)

Tonight Tonight

The Greatest and Most Wonderful Production that France has brought out

SARAH BERNHARDT

In Her Greatest Triumph

"Mothers of France"

Performances Nightly at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Prices of Admission:

Adults $1.00 and Children 50 Cents

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

Programme for September 6th.

"LOVE'S CURIOSITY"
An amusing comedy.
"THE BEAR'S SKIN"
Comedy.
"LIBERTY"
Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels. Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO.
Showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled:
"LIBERTY'S SACRIFICE" and "CLIPPED WINGS"
Four Reels.
"THE WOOING OF AUNT JEMIMA"
Nestor comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office; 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

I. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits....	1,010,000.00
	U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 華 彙 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Mail.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7 00		.		17(3)
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..				p13.00	12.30
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Japan via Kobe	Kitano maru	10. 0			..		9 30
River Ports	Kiangwan	21.00			..		21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Suantien	8.30	9.00	.	..	..	8.00
Japan, U. Kingdom v. Canada or S. U. A.			12 30		..	..	12 00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..			
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.0	..		..	
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17 0
Hankow		..	17 00	..			
Tomorrow							
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	a1 .0	9 30
River Ports	Suiwo	21.00			..		21.00
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	23.0.		..	..	..	17.00
Japan			17.00		..	..	..
Saturday, Sept. 8.							
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru		..	..	..	a14.3	4.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	13.30	..	..		..	13.00
J. Fran. v. Japan, C'da & E'pe	China	15.30		..		..	.5.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00		..		
Japan via Kobe	Kitano maru				..		
River Ports	Poyang	21.00			..	p13.0	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fuhgcnow	8.30	9 00	..			21.00
Swatow, Honkong & Canton	Anhui	21 0.	17.00		16.30	17 00	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.			16.00	..	..		15.30
Sunday, Sept. 9.							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00			..	
Monday, Sept. 10.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00		..	..		
Japan & San Fran. via N'saki	Shinyo maru					p 1.0	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	7.00	..	6.30	17.00	21. 0
Hongkong			17.00			..	
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.			11 00				10.30
Tuesday, Sept. 11.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		7.00			..	17(1)
Wednesday, Sept. 12.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00	..	..	..	..	

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcels post and money orders 10 a.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 2 p.m. Parcel post 1.30 p.m. and money orders noon.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ...	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports 11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningp', Shan.hai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only,	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao..	2.00
	11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu 11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu 11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang....	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 12 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Messrs. Roberts, McArther, McGregor and Whilny.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Miss Tetlow, Mrs. Herald & children, and Mr. Schlager.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. G. R. Murdock, Mrs. Robinson and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Messrs. J. B. and W. Grieve, Mrs. O. Grieve, Misses H. Santos, M. Moller, and M. H. Bailey, Mr. K. W. Aagereu, Mrs. A. Cabeldu, Messrs. P. Pandelidakis, L. B. Lane, and C. Kessisogolan, Mrs. Culty and child, Miss H. C. Bowser, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Frost, Mr. J. Wever, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Foigel, Mrs. R. Komaroff, Mr. R. Y. Barry, Mr. M. Kint, Miss J. C. Morris, Miss J. Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shantzon, Mr. A. Kweder, Misss A. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Linger, Mr. J. S. Smeaton, Mrs. W. Greenfield, Mr. G. H. A. Snow, Miss M. Clarkson, Mr. C. L. Bamberger, Miss Vinokuroff, Mr. S. T. Cheung, Miss Puthod, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. M. Berman, Mr. J. E. Shulty, Mrs. Whitvob, and Mr. F. K. da Lug.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Fine weather in our regions; rain, in the North; Sky, overcast in the South. The typhoon of the China Sea is progressing towards the Gulf of Tokin where it is likely to land very soon. A new Cyclone is shown on the Pacific, S.E. of the Loochoos.

5.—Very fine and hot weather, fresh southerly squalls. Barometer rising at Shanghai.

Wednesday, September 5, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	755.32	756.44
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.74	29.78
Variation mm for 24h	†1.55	†1.72
Variation mm for 12h	†1.99	†1.13
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Kilom per hour	14	24
Wind—Miles	8.7	14.9
Temperature—Cen	26°2	30°6
Temperature—Fah	79.2	87.1
Humidity: co	90	69
Nebulosity 5-10	6	2
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 6	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 10	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 13	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 14	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 17	5.00*	Victoria B C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 8	2.00	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 8		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 8		N'saki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S Co
" 10	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 11	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15		Kobe & Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 17	5.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 22		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	11.30*	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	..	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 6	4.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.& S.
" 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B.& S.
" 12	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 13	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 13	7.00*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 6	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 6	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br	B.& S.
" 8	3.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.& S.
" 9	4.00	Haichow & Eching	Holhow	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	6.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br	B.& S.
" 13	..	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 6	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 6	M.N	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br	B.& S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Alsi gawai	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Taiee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Lueny i	Br	B. & S
" 12	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
" 13	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 5	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
" 5	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 5	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 5	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Hankow etc.	Klangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	631	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	Swatow	Shawhsing	1897	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Foochow	Heinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 5	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	3164	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 5	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	5940	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 5	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 5	Japan	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M. B.
" 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, September 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Friday, September 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 7, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, September 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on September 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru 22,000 tons. Capt. W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched on Monday, September 10. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 19, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

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14,000 tons each

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.
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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
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(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 18,	19
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	..(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

			ar.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Sept. 16,	18

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Sept. 15,	16

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

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Tickets are good for six months, permit you to travel between ports in Japan by rail and are interchangeable with the Pacific Mail and T. K. K.

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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE
To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	10	1917
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct.	8	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct.	18	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances. Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
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FOR HONGKONG
NOV. 6. JAN. 17
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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	———	Sept. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	———	Sept. 21
*KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Sept. 30

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Sept. 25

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K Higo,	Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Oct. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 8
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Sept. 11
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Sept. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 6
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Sept. 13

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Sept. 8
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1020
2345	1113	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	120	1032
1814	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .		dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1416	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2120	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	688	219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1968

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

500 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU ORGANISED IN SHANGHAI

Acquisition Of Mercantile Marine And Reform Of Taxation To Be Aims

To agitate for a mercantile marine to carry native products abroad and to minimise the hindrance to foreign trade from Likin and other unfavorable taxation will be the aim of the Industrial Development Bureau established at the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, according to the ten articles of the constitution just compiled by Commissioner Sah Fu-mou and the deputies sent by the provincial authorities. The purpose of the organisation is to create a better understanding between the officials and the merchants of Shanghai in order to unite in pushing the scheme to increase the foreign exports.

Representatives will be appointed from every line of trade in Shanghai. These men will meet twice a day, at least during the war, and they will investigate and report on questions pertaining to commercial treaties, tariffs, war materials, the supply of raw products, the financial system, transportation of war materials and similar questions.

All decisions of the bureau will be submitted to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and will be executed upon his approval. The head of the bureau will be appointed by the Civil Governor.

CANTON POLITICS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, September 4.—The Government here is doing its best to avoid a conflict with the local politicians. General Chen Pin-chun, the Military Governor, disclaims responsibility for the political actions of Parliament, saying that the extraordinary session could have been avoided.

Lu Yung-ting's appointee, General Li Yao-hon, will arrive in Canton and assume his post as Civil Governor tomorrow. His bodyguard has already arrived. So far, everything is peaceful, the Kuomintang having yielded to General Lu Yung-ting, in order to avoid embarrassing the extraordinary session of Parliament.

The former Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, left for Shanghai, yesterday. The former Tutuh, Chen Chiung-ming, has been relieved of the post of commander of the bodyguard of the late Civil Governor, thus adding 3,000 more men to the troops commanded by the Military Governor.

THE YOUNG IDEA BEGINS TO TAKE AIM TODAY

That Is To Say, The Shanghai Public Schools Reopen For The Autumn

This is a sad day for the young idea.

The weather is still fine—too fine, in fact for anything but one-old-cat, and cricket, and rounders, and etcetera, and so-forth—and, of course, the daily overhauling of the doll-house and other mildly exciting pastimes for the feminine young idea. Besides, its too hot for anything else. And who wants to stay inside anyway?

But—

School opens today!

At 8.45 this morning all of the Public Schools for foreign children, with the exception of the Western District Branch of the Public School for Girls, will resume work for the regular fall term. This includes the Public School for Boys, at 200 North Szechuen Road, the Public School for Girls, at 28 Boone Road, 24 Kungping Road and 88 Avenue Road, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, at 63 Haskell Road, and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, at 15 Boone Road.

Admission to the Avenue Road school is restricted to girls under 12 years of age and to boys under 9 years of age. Hours of attendance for examination and admission of new pupils will be on Wednesday, September 12, from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. Forms for admission may be secured at the school.

Three Attempts To Fire New Navy Yard

Washington, August 26.—Norfolk despatches state that the third unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the viaduct at the new naval base at that place has been discovered.

DENY U. S. SHIPS SUNK

Washington, August 22.—Secretary of War Baker has officially denied the rumors which have been current for some days past to the effect that American army shipping has been damaged by the enemy.

AVIATORS RAID POLA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 4.—An Italian official communique reports:—Thirty of our aeroplanes yesterday bombed the military works and fleet in Pola Harbor and Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing destruction and fires.

GALE DAMAGE SLIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London September 3.—The Food Production Department reports that the actual damage done by the recent gale was less than feared and there are good hopes of saving the bulk of the corn harvest.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Sung Ping-kwai, as he surveys himself in his mirror, is not averse to himself. In moments of frankness he is even convinced of his charms. Moreover he is a dashing fellow, a man-about-town. And in the cool of the evening it is his wont to saunter forth on the boulevards to display his charms to the admiring.

Thus was he strolling on Thibet Road the other evening. Thus also was strolling on the same road Miss Sung Ting-sz, of tender years and charming mien. And it was moonlight and, as we have said before, Sung Ping-kwai has a way with the ladies. Why not? he thought to himself.

And with his most fetching swagger he bent his way to Sung Ting-sz and murmured into her ear.

"Ah there, little one," he murmured, or Chinese words to that effect, "Ah there, little one, what do you say to the theater and a bite o' supper after the show, eh?" And he smiled his fetchingest smile. And what a disastrous smile that was to Sung Ping-kwai!

For what Sung Ting-sz had to say she said to the general public. She said it in intonations that brought forty or fifty other promenaders and three or four policemen. She had been insulted, she proclaimed to Thibet Road in general, she was a respectable working girl out for an airing and this miscreant had insulted her.

Well, it was a crestfallen gallant that turned up in the Mixed Court the next morning. It was all a misunderstanding Sung Ping-kwai affirmed, a sad misunderstanding. But alternated with good intentions on the road to a certain destination are misunderstandings, and for the ensuing three weeks Sung Ping-kwai takes his evening stroll in the Municipal Jail

Yui Obeys That Impulse

As Wong Bang-yi was meditatively sipping his tea in his favorite Chekiang Road teashop, giving critical ear to his favorite bird, Yui Zen-li heard on his door the knock of opportunity.

For by Wong Bang-yi's side were nearly all of his clothes, the conventions of the Chekiang Road teashops being somewhat, as it were, bohemian. And Yui Zen-li is but human, and temptations are strong.

So Yui edged his way to Wong's table, he slowly pulled Wong's clothes from Wong's side and dashed out through the door. He was four yards ahead of Wong. Thus they sped down Chekiang Road, Yui with Wong's clothes, Wong in negligee. And Yui went to the police station and Wong homeward, blushingly, to put on some clothes. And Yui got thirty days.

Mr. Waung Dreams

Waung Ah-vung was in bed and probably dreaming of a better land, where money in large denominations grows in clusters on low bushes, when a couple of foreign detectives shook him back to barren realities.

A search of Waung's room disclosed a number of counterfeit 10 and 20 cent pieces and a fine collection of moulds, crucibles, ladles, frames, melting pots, files, zinc and electroplating batteries and wires. From which evidence it began to look as though complaints that Waung was turning out spurious coins had some basis in fact, Waung had an explanation for the Assessor, however.

All this damning paraphernalia, he said, did not belong to him. It was the property of a friend of his who had just gone out before the police arrived. The explanation seemed to have a sort of dubious ring to it and Waung was remanded for sentence next week.

ISHII IS RECALLED

Washington, August 24.—Baron Ishii, head of the Japanese mission which recently arrived in the United States, has been recalled to co-operate with the diplomats at Peking.

COUNCIL IS DUBIOUS OF NEW CHINESE COINS

Refuses To Post Proclamations About Small Currency For The Present

The proposed new Chinese small coins are the subject of some correspondence printed in this week's Municipal Gazette. The Council refused to permit proclamations to be put up in the Settlement concerning the new coins. These proclamations were sent by the Kiangsu provincial authorities to Senior Consul Siffert and by him to the Council.

The proclamations are official notification by the provincial authorities that new half-dollars, twenty-cent pieces and ten-cent pieces, as well as coppers of one-cent and half-cent values, are to be coined. The people are enjoined to accept these coins without discount—that is, ten ten-cent pieces for a dollar, five twenty-cent pieces and so forth.

The Council, in its letter to Mr. Siffert, refuses to have the proclamations posted, on the ground that it would do no good. It says that as soon as the currency of China has been placed on a stable basis in districts outside Shanghai the same result will naturally follow in Shanghai. It also raises some questions that must first be answered. These follow:

Will the new coinage be accepted by the Customs, the Chinese banks and by all Government institutions at its face value, that is to say, at the rate of 100 cents to the dollar?

Is any distinction to be drawn between Mexican and Chinese dollars and between the several varieties of the latter or are they to be treated alike under the proclamation?

It would seem from the proclamation that the new coinage is to be accepted as legal tender to any amount without limit. Is this the intention?

What steps will be taken for the withdrawal from circulation of the several existing varieties of subsidiary coinage? At what value will they be withdrawn and until withdrawal what value will they bear to the new coinage?

What steps will be taken by the Chinese Government to ensure that the new coinage may always be converted into dollars at its face value without any discount?

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 9 p.m.:

1. March—"The Whip"....Holzmann
2. Overture—"Juanita" ..... Williams
3. Waltz—
   "Eton Boating Song".....Kaps
4. Selection—"La Fille de Madame Angot" ..... Lecocq
5. Song—
   "The Maid of Malabar"....Adams
6. (a) One Step—
   "The Robert E. Lee"..Pether
   (b) Entr'acte—
   "Summer Dreams" ...Squire
7. Sketch—
   "The Alabama Minstrels" Knowles
8. Selection—
   "The Sunshine Girl".....Rubens

A. DE KEYSER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

PETROL UP AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—The price of petrol has been advanced by 8½d. per gallon.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

he silk which left Shanghai on August 5, by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia, arrived at New York on August 29.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Mishima Maru	....July	7
Suwa Maru	....July	21
For Liverpool		
Hitachi Maru	....Sept.	5
Kashima Maru	....June	30
Katori Maru	....June	1
Sado Maru	....July	31
For New York		
Suruga	....Aug.	2
Toyooka maru	....Aug.	18
Tsushima Maru	....July	11
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	....Aug.	25
H. Luckenback	....Aug.	28
Siberia Maru	....July	31
Tenyo Maru	....Aug.	14
Venezuela	....Aug.	18
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	....July	19
Justin	....July	19
Manila Maru	....Aug.	22
Panama maru	....Aug.	14
For Seattle		
Inaba Maru	....July	21
Sado Maru	....Aug.	30
Yokohama Maru	....Aug.	9
For Vancouver		
Suki Maru	....Aug.	29
Hazel Dollar	....Sept	2

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albeng	1769	Ger	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 6	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	YPD
Aug 24	Ningpo	Daruel	889	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	LPDOW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	1899	Ger	H. D. & Co	US
Aug 29	Dairy	Hunglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	NSCW
Aug 25	Hankow	Kweilee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
Aug 31	Chinwangtao	Kotobuki maru	884	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Sept. 2	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K	WBW
July 16	Hankow	Meida*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meiler*	1682	Ger	Melcher	US
Aug 22	Tsingtao	Nagasaki maru	3843	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	LPDLW
Aug 31	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	8318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VV
Sept. 8	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Sept. 8	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept. 4	Hongkong	Santitia	5192	Br.		SHW
Sept. 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Aug 20	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept. 2	Otaru	Tateyama maru	1852	Jap.	Satoh hokai	
Sept. 4	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept. 4	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Apr. ..		Decidee	Fr g-b.	680	10	..	
Int. DW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
8 p	Apr. ..		Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
P&OBI	Aug. 23	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	10	302	Kellogg
Int. D	Aug. 26	Cruise	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	
OD	Apr. 29		Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	Delano
MNB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	33	Brown
8 p	Apr. ..		Sulmda	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
8 p	Apr. ..		Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
MNB	Apr. 14		Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello
OD	Apr. ..		Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	
BNB	Aug. 24	Cruise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Fight Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	16.55	22.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.0	CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	T. P. R	5.12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	18.00	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	NANKING....dep.	..	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	23.00
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.26	19.13	19.40	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	..	9.00	10.11	13 30	16.06	1.00
PUKOW.....dep.	T.P.R	$15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.06
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.24	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
PEKING.....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.55	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.10	21 30
KIANGWAN dep	7.22	8.42	11.12	13 37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.06

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.05	10 00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield.....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei.....dep	....	7.58	9.23	0.29	....	15 13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	....
Kashai.....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....
Kashing.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah.....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou.....dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan.....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah.....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing.....dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai.....dep.	....	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield.....dep	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North.....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7 20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road

Consultations, 9-12 and 2-6

Telephone 1916.

15018

Shanghai Rowing Club

SWIMMING GALA

Friday, 7th and Saturday, 8th September at 9.15 p m.

SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIPS for 220 YDS. and 440 YDS, and the LONG PLUNGE

TEAM RACES, MIXED RACES, WATER POLO, &c.

50% of the NET Proceeds will be devoted to War Funds, and in aid of the Shanghai Wounded a Sweepstake will be run in connection with the Gala.

Entrance Tickets and Sweepstake Tickets, @ $1.00 each, can be obtained from Messrs. D. M. Graham, W. J. Gande, F. S. Ward, or

C. V. Jensen,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

FRESH SAMLI

$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS

25 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. North 639

"Onyx" Week !!!

Owing To High Exchange We Offer For One Week Only

ONYX SILK STOCKING

At Cut Prices:

Best Heavy Silk. $2.75 quality @ 2.25
Pure Thread Silk 1.75 „ @ 1.47
Heavy Art Silk.. 1.75 „ 1.47

in Black—White—Tan—Grey in sizes 8½—9—9½—10.

Notice: Autumn Suitings, Dress Goods and Underwear are now on display.

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.,

Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles

And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

STEAMERS

for Purchase or Sale.

Only *bona fide* applications will be entertained. References required

C. A MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

LOST

Eight Rubber Shares Certificates were lost on 1st September, 1917, viz:

Samagaga	Nos.	444701/444950
„	„	447951/448450
Cheng	„	63011/63210
Consolidated	„	104966/105065
Kroewoek	„	54101/54200
Semambu	„	205501/206000
„	„	213001/213500
Karan	„	23101/23200

The public are hereby warned against accepting and negotiating the same which have been notified to the Agents of separate Companies, and have been declared null and void.

This advertisement also appears in "North China Daily News," "Shunpao" and "Sin Wan Pao."

The Shareholder,

Chu Shou Ling alias Chu Shou Kee.

朱小麟卽朱裕記

Shanghai, September 3, 1917.

15012

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

NOTIFICATION No. 71

A position as engineer on the Board's floating pumping plant "Hai Ching" is vacant.

Qualified applicants are requested to hand in their written applications, with copies of testimonials, before noon, September 10th, to the Engineering Department, 6 Kiukiang Road.

H. von Heidenstam,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1917.

14999

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the undersigned are from the first of September located on the third floor of the Raven Trust Building, No. 15 Nanking Road, with main entrance from Szechuen Road.

HANS BERENTS,
M. Nor. Soc C. E.—A M. Am. Soc. C. E.,
Consulting Engineer.

September 1, 1917.

14971

Shanghai Yacht Club

REGATTA

AT WOOSUNG

In aid of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

On Sunday, September 9th

All owners of yachts are expected to be present.

Tiffin ($2) will be provided at the Woosung Forts Hotel. Those intending to be present should notify the Secretary (Mr. A. J. Stewart, 63 Haskell Road) beforehand.

Trains will leave Shanghai at 9.30 a.m. and return from Woosung at 6.30 p.m. It is hoped that the public will support the Club in its efforts to aid a Fund that should appeal to all of British blood.

The catering by Shepherd's Cafe.

E. T. BYRNE,
Commodore.

August 30, 1917.

14965

GENUINE REDUCTION SALE

Our Entire Stock of High-class E. P. Ware, Silverware, Leather Goods, Perfumery, Crystalware, Fancy Goods, DIAMOND and JEWELLERY

TO BE CLEARED AT SACRIFICE PRICES

Buy Now and Save Money

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST CLASS GOODS | DON'T MISS IT

All Genuine Reductions

HOPE BROTHERS & CO.,

47 and 48, NANKING ROAD.

14860

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE

NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

FROM $10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, Hupeh Government Mining Bureau, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

13721

Electric Motors

Compare the electric motor with other driving machinery.

The Electric Motor starts immediately—No waiting.
is free from noise and smell.
is absolutely clean.
has a perfectly constant speed.
gives off no fumes.
requires no cooling water.
occupies the least space.

Finally, the electric drive is invariably the CHEAPEST.

The Electricity Department will be pleased to advise consumers on new installations. Particulars of power, rates, etc., may be obtained from the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showrooms: 471-2 Nanking Road. Tel. No. 2660

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

WANTED Men to Become Expert **ACCOUNTANTS**

TRAINED MEN needed in every city for this dignified profession—the youngest and best paying of all. If you know ordinary bookkeeping, here is your opportunity. Demand greater than the supply. Good times and bad times mean big money for expert accountants. Why go to college for years to learn law or medicine when you can prepare in a few months' home study in spare time to

Earn $3,000 to $10,000 a Year

as an Expert Accountant? We teach you everything in shortest possible time—auditing, practical accounting, cost accounting, and commercial law. Become your own employer—go into business for yourself as a Certified Public Accountant and Financial Advisor or as a Factory Cost Accountant and Systematizer. American School of Correspondence Dept. ... Nanking Road Shanghai

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HOUSES WANTED

GERMAN COUPLE, without children, would like to share a house of about 6 rooms, or would rent 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms, with separate kitchen and servants' quarters. Central or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

15013 S.6.

WANTED to rent for nine months or a year, from about November 1st, in the Western district (International or French Settlement) a 6 or 7-roomed house, preferably furnished, with all modern conveniences, garage, etc. Must have good garden and tennis lawn. Please apply to British Commercial Attache, c/o H.M. Consulate-General.

14976

GODOWN TO LET

LARGE godown to let, central and well-situated. Floor space 10,560 ft. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

14972 S.8.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 73 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150 per month, including light, water and taxes. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14958

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid** | **Replies** must be called for

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

'Phone 19 6

Ladies and Gentlemen desiring meals in Town will find an excellent table at Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, Telephone 1946. Kitchen under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Terms moderate.

TO LET, furnished, one front room, $18 per month. Apply 65 Broadway Terrace.

15021 S.8.

TO LET: One large, well-furnished room, with bathroom and verandah. Please apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

14903

CENTRAL. To let, separately or together, two well-furnished south rooms, bathrooms (with geyser and shower attached). Terms moderate. Apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

15007 S.7.

TO LET, in German family, at No. 60A Range Road, three unfurnished rooms, with kitchen, bathroom and servants' quarters. Inquire within during forenoon.

14991 S.6.

FOR RENT: Three unfurnished rooms (one bathroom); electric light, upstairs, clean, with European married couple, no family. $30.00 per month. Apply O.K., c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

14993 S.6.

TO LET from date, in refined residence, comfortable small cool room. Thorough good table, garden, tennis. Terms with board, $80. Apply S.S., THE CHINA PRESS.

15000 S.6.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, flat or detached house in the vicinity of 147 North Szechuen Road.

14973 S.2.6.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN NURSE available October 1st to take charge of one or more children. Lessons, if desired. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

15023 S.12

WANTED: By accountant stenotypist, contract work in accountancy correspondence, private or general, either day or night, experienced, reliable, references. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

14966 S.2.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally, THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, strictly competent office assistant, with knowledge of import work. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

15014 S.6

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by young American, Russian lessons by experienced teacher. Reply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

15003 S.6.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one 16-ft. teak-wood counter, with brass railing. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

15016

FOR SALE, 3A autographic Graflex, taking 3¼×5½ pictures, equipped with focal plane shutter, speed up to 1/1000 of a second, Goerz Celor F.4.8 lens, 7-inch focus, practically new, with carrying case, Tls. 90. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

15017 S.8.

ONE Triumph motor-cycle and side-car, 3½ h.p., in excellent condition, for sale, Tls. 300. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

15024 S.7.

WANTED, 12-bore automatic shot-gun, also 12-bore D.B. shotgun. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

15022 S.8.

ONE 4-cylinder Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with side-car. Has only been in use for 7 months and is in guaranteed excellent running order. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

15019 S.12.

FOR SALE: 1 new, 1917 model, 2-cylinder, 5½ h.p. motor-cycle, with side-car. Used one month. Owner buying car. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

14935 S.6.